IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

—THE—
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER IN ASIA.

# THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situated IN :: HOMJI :: STREET ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,123.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

## SHIPPING

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

### MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. | Steamers. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913 | | | | |
| 29th Nov. | MANTUA ... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Dec. | ARCADIA ... | 7000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 13th " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 20th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |
| 27th " | PERSIA ... .. | 8000 | ..... | .. |
| 1914 | | | | |
| 3rd Jan. | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 10th " | DELTA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 17th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 24th " | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 31st " | SALSETTE .. | 6000 | MOOLTAN ..... | 10000 |
| 7th Feb. | MANTUA ... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MOREA ..... | 11000 |
| 21st " | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | MALOJA ..... | 12500 | ..... | ... |
| 7th Mar. | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MARMORA ... | 10500 |
| 21st " | MACEDONIA | 10500 | ..... | ... |
| 28th " | SALSETTE .. | 6000 | MOLDAVIA ... | 10000 |
| *1st Apl. | HIMALAYA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 4th " | ARABIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 11th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MEDINA ..... | 12500 |
| 18th " | MANTUA ... | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 25th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MONGOLIA ... | 10000 |
| *29th " | ARCADIA ... | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd May | CALEDONIA | 8000 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | SALSETTE ... | 6000 | MALWA ..... | 11000 |
| 16th " | PERSIA ..... | 8000 | ..... | ... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

| | SINGLE. "A" rate. | RETURN. "B" rate. | "A" rate. | "B" rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| To MARSEILLES. | 591 or 445 | | 891 or 742 | 8 |
| To LONDON | 627 or 523 | | 9108 or 792 | |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capts. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Massilia ... | 5091 | J. Thomson .. | 1st Dec. |
| Olympia .. | 5124 | J. Kinnaird .. | 13th Dec. |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Capt. | Leave Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Circassia .. | 6722 | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 4th Jan. |
| Scindia ... | 5106 | Wm. Kelso .. | 16th Jan. |
| *Castalia .. | 6388 | G. Mitchell .. | 31st Jan. |
| *Elysia .. | 6368 | J. A. Coverley .. | 25th Feb. |
| Massilia ... | 5091 | J. Thomson .. | 13th Mar. |
| Olympia .. | 5124 | J. Kinnaird .. | 25th Mar. |
| *Circassia .. | 6722 | C. F. Osborne R.N.R. . | 7th April. |
| Scindia .. | 5106 | Wm. Kelso .. | 21st April. |
| *Castalia .. | 6388 | G. Mitchell .. | 1st May. |
| *Elysia ... | 6368 | J. A. Coverley | 23rd May. |

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES,

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez ..... | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Port Said ..... | " 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool .... | " 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... | " 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar ..... | " 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool ..... | " 695 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York ..... | " 841 | 1,129 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... | " 446 | |

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America, per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

### CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks

| Steamers | Tons | Sailing Date | Time | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lhasa | 2,181 | Mon. 1st Dec. | 11 a.m. | P. D. & C.M. |
| Kola | 1,205 | Tues. 4th Dec. | 9 a. m. | † C.M. |
| Lunga | 2,185 | Friday 5th Dec. | 4 p. m. | direct. |

* Porebander, Dwarka and Catch Mandvi.
† Catch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 4th December, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Tuesday the 2nd December, calling at Veraswal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Sailing on |
|---|---|---|
| †Pundua | 3395 | Thursday 11th Dec |
| *Palamcotta | 3413 | " 25th " |
| †Purnea | 3306 | " 8th Jan. |
| *Pentakota | 3418 | " 22nd " |

† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
28th November, 1913.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



### French Mail Steamers.

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To sail on 1913 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nera ..... | 5685 | Vallat .. | 17th Dec. 1914. |
| Sydney ..... | 4118 | Leveque .. | 13th Jan. |
| Caledonien .... | 4149 | Fabre .... | 11th Feb. |
| Dumbea .. | 5685 | P de Boussac | 11 Mar. |
| Ville de la Ciotat | 6378 | Lamoul .. | 8th April. |
| Australien ..... | 6365 | Costa .. | 6th May. |

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine).

| | | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. | 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) .. | " | 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) .. | " | 655 | 528 | 279 |
| Do. (return)... | " | 999 | 797 | 435 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to:—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### MARITTIMA ITALIANA (Italian Mail S. N. Co.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on TUESDAY.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To sail on 1913. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firenze..... | 3879 | Merlo | 16th Dec. 1914. |
| Porto Said.... | 5310 | Molle | 13th Jan. |
| A Steamer.... | 6000 | .... | 10th Feb. |
| .... | 6000 | .... | 10th Mar. |
| .... | 6000 | .... | 7th April. |
| .... | 6000 | .... | 5th May. |
| .... | 6000 | .... | 2nd June |
| .... | 6000 | .... | 30th " |

RATES TO ITALY.

INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Cl. Rs. | 2nd Cl. Rs. | 3rd Cl. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single ticket . | 450 | 350 | 165 |
| Return tickets available 2 years | 675 | 525 | 247 |

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs 690, 2nd Class Rs. 500. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, appiy to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Praesident | 3310 | Schutt | 4th Dec. 1913 |
| *Konig | 4900 | Coltzan | 19th Dec. 1913 |
| Markgraf | 3680 | Schapp | 6th Jan. 1914 |
| Praesident | 3310 | Schutt | 21st Jan. 1914 |

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

*Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO., Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1913.

## BANKS.

### THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 30,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussurrie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received a dinterest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Yen. | 48,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | " | 30,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS ..... | " | 18,550,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antang-Hsion | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchang |
| Calcutta | New York |
| Changchun | Osaka |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Pekin |
| Hankow | Ryojun (Port Arthur.) |
| Hongkong | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Shanghai |
| Kobe | Tilnling |
| Lioyaang | Tientsin |
| London | Tsingtau |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A. | Harbin (North Manchuria). |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

### COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID UP ..... | £150,000 |
| RESERVE ..... | £ 80,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

*A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

## BANKS.

### THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | £ | 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £ | 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ | 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS .. ..... | £ | 415,00 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH, (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | £ | 1,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £ | 400,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £ | 15,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... | £ | 600,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | £2,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | £1,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £1,040,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Cochin | Zanzibar |
| Bombay | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Madras | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Karachi | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Lahore | Colombo | Kisumu |
| Armitsar | Kandy | Jinja |
| Delhi | Nowara-Eliya | Kampala |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Camp). | Entebbe |
| Tuticorin | Aden (Steamer point). | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

## BANKS.

### International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Paid up..... | Gold $ | 3,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | " " | 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits ... | " " | 791,961,24 |

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate, E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | Mexico. |
| Singapore. | Hankow. | Panama |
| Hongkong | Peking. | Colon. |
| Canton. | Yokonama. | Empire. |
| Manila. | Kobe | |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries, on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital ..... | $ | 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Proprietors ..... | $ | 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund..... | $ | 17,450,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund ..... | £ | 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Ipoh | Johore |
| Bangkok | Johora | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | San Francisco |
| Bombay | Kuala Lumpur | Shanghai " Hongkew. |
| Calcutta | London | Singapore |
| Canton | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Taipeh |
| Foochow | Manila | Tientsin |
| Hamburg | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo |
| Hongkong | Penang Rangoon | |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

### Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... | Rs. | 40,00,000 |
| CAPITAL (paid up) | " | 25,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... | " | 36,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pacikh. Rs. 6

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## REFINEMENT IN JEWELRY.

It is not our purpose to invite attention to the featureless and conventional every-day jewelry which give no opportunity for wandering beyond the hardest rules of economy as this class of ornament is now stocked almost everywhere and is included with imitations and shams which form the bulk of such stock. We hold none of these, but we offer to those who will not luxuriate in real precious or costly gems, the alternative of an up-to-date collection of artistically fashioned plain gold ornaments, as we know from experience that there are many who prefer to possess a little good gold jewelry than an abundance of imitation. Our object in this advertisement is rather to draw the attention of those in search of something singular and out of the ordinary, to fancies in gemmed ornaments and so fashioned as to excite admiration by individual touches of artistic dealing,—just those which create fashion or suggest its variation and which alone call forth the efforts of the artist, stimulating him to new ideas. We are certain that there is a select circle who take a delight in the work of the jewellers art in the carrying out of which platinum, a very precious metal, takes a leading part to-day. Fashion and beauty in jewelry is to be found in distinctive and modern treatment and in the blending of colours of the gems used, irrespective of mere cost. Cost in a beautifully designed ornament however small, is now as much a negligible consideration for calculating investment-value for future exchange, as future exchange value in a beautifully designed dress or hat, the initial cost of each of which may be identical with the cost of the jewel. Jewelry has long ceased to be the symbol of wealth. Fashionable jewelry is recognised to-day as a necessity and a necessity which goes hand in hand with the progress of fashion in dress.

The ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given this season are the

JEWELLED PENDANT
JEWELLED NECKSLIDE
AND THE
JEWELLED EARRING

The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality and quantity of work.

We are offering this season the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold, the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems, and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

## MARCKS & CO., LTD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

## MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

## CHOCOLATES.

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETER'S CHOCOLATES
CAILLER'S CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES
HELLER'S VIENNA CHOCOLATES.

The "Regall" Assortment Chocolates de Luxe in oval tins 1 lb. Rs. 2 8
" " " " " ½ lb. " 1 4

Chocolates in tins, in packets, in tablets, etc., etc., etc.

PRESENTATION BOXES OF CHOCOLATES.

The "TUDOR ASSORTMENT" of high class Chocolate, in square boxes with ribbons in pink, white, yellow heliotrope or green; ½ lb. size Re. 1, 1 lb. size Rs. 2.

The "BURLINGTON". Beautiful velvet box containing 1 lb. of the finest Chocolates Rs. 3-8 per box.

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES
in ½ lb. and 1 lb. elegant cartons Rs. 1 and 2.

## MONGINI BROTHERS

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

## PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

## INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

## SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st December, 1913, the TIMINGS of PASSENGER TRAINS only between Bhusaval and Nagpur, Itarsi and Bhopal, Bombay and Poona, Poona and Sholapur and of the Goods Trains carrying 3rd Class Passengers between Jhansi and Cawnpore E. I. Railway, will be altered.

The Timings of Mail Trains will not be altered except in the case of the 16 Up Madras Mail which will leave Dhond at 21-20 instead of 21-30 and arrive at Bombay at 6-0 as at present.

For details see Sheet Time Tables which will be exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from the Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1913.

ESTATE OF THE LATE CAPT G. SOMERS LEWIS, 37th DOGRAS.

ALL persons having any claims against the above Officer, are requested to forward the same to Undersigned within one month from this date. After that date no further claims will be admitted.

R. G. MACPHERSON, MAJOR,
37th Dogras,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Jhelum, Punjab, 24th Nov., 1913.

NOTICE.

WITH the sanction of Government contained in Government Resolution, Educational Department, No. 3395, dated 19th November, 1913, about ten candidates will be admitted to the course leading to the degree of B. E. (Mechanical). If they are admitted to the course, such students will, under no circumstances, be allowed to appear for the Second Examination in Engineering (Civil, or for the Examination for the degree of B. E. (Civil).

The qualifications required by the University are the same as those for the Civil Engineering Course.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Undersigned.

No application received after December 12th, 1913, will be considered.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 22nd November, 1913.

SISTER SUPERIOR of St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Mazagon, begs to THANK most cordially in the name of the poor little ones, the Ladies and Gentlemen who so kindly patronised the Concert held on the 23rd inst., in aid of the Building of the New Foundling Home.

She hopes that they and many others will also patronise the FANCY BAZAAR which will be held in the Compound of St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, for the same purpose, from the 1st December to the 5th inclusive, at 4-30 P. M.

### A WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

3½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.

If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30: 10 P.M.
TO-NIGHT
GERMINAL.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.

SECOND CONCERT
1913-14 SEASON.

FAUST

(GOUNOD).

THURSDAY, 18th Dec.
at 9-30 p.m.
IN
TOWN HALL

LONDON
HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

*(Near the Houses of Parliament.*

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS,

NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Sinambazar Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.,

## AMUSEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ACCIDENT TO
MISS MAUD ALLAN.

THE MANAGEMENT regret to announce that acting under the positive orders of her medical adviser Lieut.-Col. A. Street, MISS MAUD ALLAN will NOT BE ABLE TO APPEAR at the OPERA HOUSE this week as advertised. Arrangements are being made for the completion of her engagement in Bombay at an early date which will be announced shortly.

The seats booked for this week can be transferred when the new plans are opened or the money will be refunded on application to Messrs. ROSE and Co.

W. ANGUS MacLEOD,
General Manager,
The Maud Allan—Cherniavsky Company.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

*SURVEYING,*
*ENGINEERING,*
*AND*
*DRAWING*
*INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,*
*ARTISTS'*
*MATERIALS, Etc.,*

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS.
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy. The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

## AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

GHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

SCENES FROM CHARLES DICKENS' NOVEL.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS

An essentially English story in the original English surroundings.

FEATURING.

The clever Vitagraph Comedienne Bunny in his impersonation of Mr. Pickwick.

Every scene is staged in the exact spot described by Dickens. Costumes and make-up are all founded on Cruickshank's cartoons.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS:—SATURDAY and SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*THIRD EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order or 3 pence from The Vetarzo Remedies Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for Bombay, Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKUS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial", of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, NEWS COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918 care of this Paper.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT PRINTER, for a daily newspaper. Previous experience essential. State full particulars to Box No. 937, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A NOTE MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex), superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 5/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.

Price Annas two; Postage half Anna. To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

## WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED, for MARRIED COUPLE, BOARD and RESIDENCE, Colaba preferred. Terms must be moderate. Two rooms with bath-room attached without board would suit. Apply—

DHUN BUILDING,
North Side (Top Floor),
Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET:—ROSARIO COTTAGE with Furniture, at Matheran, for both cold and hot seasons or either. Apply to—

JAFFUR CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. The Agakhan, G.C.S.I.,
Jail Road, Umerkhadi, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?

Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

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| Yearly | Rs. 20 |
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| Yearly | Rs. 26 0 |
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| Monthly | „ 2 8 |
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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

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| First Insertion | ... Rs. 6-0 per inch |
| Second Insertion | ... „ 3-8 do. |
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| Fourth Insertion | ... „ 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards | ... „ 2-0 do |
| Minimum charge | ... „ 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

The Hansa Line steamer Kybfels 3158 tons Captain C Frisius sailed on Thursday for Philadelphia and New York with a general cargo.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia 3429 tons CaptainS R Dowell arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with the cargo of coal and tea.

The B I S N Coy's steamer Pentakota 2209 tons Captain W J Stewart sailed on Thursday for Zanzibar &c with the same bottom cargo a general cargo and passengers

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pelorus.....Candr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 27.

Archibuscr.....3823 Gantar ...W & A G & Co
Birkenfels.....3546 Manlier ...W & A G & Co
Caledonia .....2439 Dowell ... P and O Co
Dwarka ..... 760 Moxon .....M M & Co
Gowanburn .....Wyne .....W and A G and Co
Glenclunv.....3067 Taylor .....T M and Co
Governe s.....176 Lean ... ..A Ashdown & Co
Galavale .....2441 Sceary... ..A Yule and Co
Hoseineo .....994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
Heim.....753 Eriksen...F F Campbell and Co
Havildar.....3086 Dakershott ... T m and Co
Imani.....2973 Lyons T Morrison & Co
Inverness... ..2410 Venus...W and A G and Co
Ismaila.....3381 Hodgson .....M M and Co
Khosrou...2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kanzler .....1865 S Smith .. Jeddah...W M K
Kilt of the Thistle...4286 Baker ..... ..T M Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson ...W & A G and Co
Linga.....951 Manley.....M M Co
Mantua.....5906 Vibert...London...P &O Co
Okara... ..3438 Downing.....M M & Co
Putiala ..... 1925 Bamber.....M M and Co
Rysbergen .....2305 Burgen.....A Yule Co
Sultan Von Koetie ..1113 Battema ..... .. W and A G and Co
Sanctoria... ..2378 Ward ..... ...A Yule Co
Sildra... ..2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Santhia ... ..3321 Robertson ...m m and Co
St Fecisna.....2307 Sutherland P and O C
Ujina.....3426 Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 27.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Culna | 3363 | Facquharson | ...Antwerp | ..3-12 | M M and Co |
| B Hidalgo | 2761 | Harbord | ..... | J F and Co | |
| C and R Arcadia | 4172 | Barcham | ...Aden | ..6-12 | P and O Co |
| D & E Ostmark | 2006 | Peter | ...Karachi | ...28-11 | W and A G and Co |
| F Tullochmoor | 2251 | Williams | .Bangoon. | 28-11 | |
| H Pentakota | 2209 | Stewart | ... | Durban | ..... M M and Co |
| K Penang Maru | 3274 | Muragumo | .. | Kobe | 30-11 O S Kaisha |
| M Intombe | 2504 | Jockinan | ... | Genoa | ...3-12 T M and Co |
| N Strathovan | 2833 | Donies | ..... | Dunkirk | ..... D Nasji and sons |
| P India | 4198 | Talbot | ..... | P and O Co | |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Spitzfels | 3643 | Kippner | ...Calcutta | ...28-11 | W and A G Co |
| 2 Massilia | 3250 | Thomson | ..... | L'pool | ..1-12 W & A G Co |
| 3 Persia | 3779 | Ward | ...Trieste | ..1-12 | A L S N Co |
| 4 Crew Hall | 3691 | Davies | ...Marmagoa | .. | 28-11...K N & Co |
| 5 Anatalia | 2841 | Wils n | ..Dunkirk | ...1-12 | W & A G &Co |
| 6 Clan Gordon | 3285 | Walker | ...Antwerp | 6-12...J F and Co | |
| 8 Gablonz | 4735 | Gillhuber | ...Trieste | ...1-12 | A L S N Co |
| 9 Scharzfels | 3643 | Kuppener | ...Hamburg | ... | 8-12...W and A G & Co |
| 10 and 11 Neidenfels | 3385 | Heckil | ...Hamburg | ... | 2-12...W & A G & Co |
| 12 Himalya | 3708 | Evan | ..Shanghai | ...2-12... | P & O S N Co |
| 15 Ekbatana | 2883 | Krieger | ..N F | ...Antwerp | W & A G and Co |

H W P D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batrunji ..... | 547 | Hoosein ..... | Repairing Bo S N Co |
| Saraswati..... | 443 | Ebram ..... | Bo S N Co |
| Salamat ..... | 524 | Sundan ..... | Bo S N Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Caledonia ... | Dowell ... | Calcutta Oct 18 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | Dumra ..... | Burbridge .. | Basrah etc |
| | Sardar ..... | Weeks ..... | Basrah etc |
| | Kybfels ..... | Frisius .. | New York |
| | Pentakota ... | Stewart ... | Zanzibar |

The following vessel began to load yesterday steamer Caledonia for London.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer Trafford Hall, outward board sailed from Naples on the 22nd November.

## DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—300 bales wool, 5 bales goat hair, B Harbham; 36 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 34 bales wool, E Sivji; 113 bales wool, M Balia; 639 bales wool, D Kundanmall; 163 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 119 bales wool, V Oomersee; 23 bales wool, S Gamberchand; 55 bales wool, N Goculdas; 241 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 18 bales wool, R Agarchand; 33 bales wool, G Goolabchand; 60 bales wool, M Dewji; 202 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 1 bundle woollen carpets, King King and Co; 25 bales wool, M Jetha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 312 cwts myrabolums, P Mathooradas and Co; 38 bales wool, N Gambermal; 16 bales wool, R Bachraj; 372 bales wool, M Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—2 cases cotton yarn, A M Metha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—5 pots essence D'andropogue, Banner and Krause.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Manlua s—12 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros; 2 cases tortaise shell, H Jamal and Co; 8 cwts fresh fruits, Crutts and Co; 2 cases chutney, King King and Co.

Ostmark s—[redacted] Wolf and Sc[redacted]uts, R Jivand[redacted]

Culna s—660 cwt[redacted] C Nanji.

Ekbatana s—4,000 cw[redacted]4,000 cwts gingelliseed, K Devchand and Co; 100 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Scharzfels—500 cwts mustardseed, Volkarts Bros; 2,000 cwts crushed, R Kadarbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia s—110 bales cotton, C Bhagwanlal and Co; 12 cwts gum olibanum, Ali Bros.

Gablonz s—9 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 415 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 970 cwts gingelliseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 2 bundles woollen carpets, Solomon, Bros; 2 bales goat hair, E I Wolfson and Co; 20 cwts animal guts, A E Meyer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Persia s—150 cwts nagkesar, G Suchedin and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Gablonz s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Gablonz s—125 baies cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru s—1,500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanj and Co.

Himalaya s—4 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalay s—500 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

## DAILY IMPORTS—NOV. 27.

S. s. "Imami" from Calcutta; Agents, T. Morrison and Co.—6,000 tons coal.

S. s, "Okara" from Java and Alleppey; Agents, M. Mackenzie and Co.—54,192 bags sugar, 20 boxes, 18 packages and 2 chests sample sugar, 850 bags molascuits (cattle food), 368 bundles coir yarn, 6 bundles fibre, 25 bags turmeric, 19 bags cutchloum, 441 bags pepper, 20 bags rampatri (safflower), 115 bags ginger, 1 bag cottonseed, 7 bundles fish maws, 5 pieces teak square, 13 bales, 9 cases piece goods, 1189 nobbins, 134 bags copra.

S.s. "Caledonia," from Calcutta; Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.—2,002 pieces iron pig, 1,000 tons coal.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C. I. E., V. D., Commanding.

Bombay, 28th November, 1913

1288.—The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st proximo at 7 p.m.

1289. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allo ed for Class Firing as follows:—

Members firing parts I and II must bring their bayonets

"C" Company on 23th instant.
"B" Company on 2nd proximo
"D" Company, on 4th proximo.
"G" Company on 7th proximo

1290 Rivett Carnac Competition—The following team will represent the Corps in the Rivett Carnac Competition at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 30th instant

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-19 a m

Capt and Adjt F H James
Capt C M Ward
Sergt-Maj A A Wale
Qr-Mr Sergt P R Soundy
C S Instr T C Buckley
Cr Sergt F Gidney
Vol R H Selkirk
Vol J Pinto

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

Bombay, 27th November, 1913.

302 Parade.—Saturday 29th November 19.3, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D R F and Passing in test for Gun Layers at Colaba North Battery

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p m.
Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.
Dress:—Khaki and Caps.

304 Viceroy's Competition—The undermentioned are entitled to fire in the second stage of the Viceroy's Competition to be fired between 1st and 31st December 1913.

Score in 1st Stage—Corpl W Mooney 97; S M I W Sizgers 95; Sergt W Barker 94; Sergt P McInnes 93, Gunner P Mooney 91

305 Defence Light Manning—The E E Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7 p m on Monday the 1st December 19 3 and proceed to Mahim Ground for Defence Light Manning.

(8d). E. P CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 28th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week—Sergeant A E Baird.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.
Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4. The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted for "D" Troop for Class Firing this week and
Train leaves Church Gate Station, on Saturday afternoon at 3-10 p m on Sunday morning at 7-5 a m

(3d). D. W. WILTON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | 12-35 | 17-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jabulpur) ... ... | 13-20 | 21-0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... ... | 8-45 | 13-30 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 21-30 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | 11-10 | 14 45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)... ... | 6-40 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... | 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... | 11-30 | 14-25 |
| Postal Express for Punjab. | | * |
| do, do. for Calcutta. | | * |
| do, do. for Madras .. | | * |

* Four hours after Mail steamer signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | 8-30 | 21-0 |
| Guzerat Mail ... ... | 7-30 | 21-30 |
| Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ... | 6-45 | 21-45 |

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s. s. "Calldonien will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Sunday, the 30th November. Mails for Singapore China and Japan will not be forwarded by this steamer as previously notified.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Australian Lloyd's s. s. "Gablonz" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a. m. on Monday the 1st December. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

## POLICE COURTS.

ENCOURAGING THIEVES.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT FOR A RECEIVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, a Hindu named Nana Ladka was charged with house-breaking and the theft of a pearl nose-ring and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,475 belonging to Gordhandas Vallabhadas, a broker, residing at Khand Bazar.

It appears that the complainant left his house at about 12 noon locking the door. On his return, at about 2 p. m., he found the door had been burst open and then fastened from inside. It was found that the ornaments which were kept in a cupboard had disappeared and two bars of the window had been removed.

A few days after the police arrested the accused in connection with another theft, and then, according to a statement made by him, it was found that he was the author of the theft at Gordhandas' house also. The accused said that the property had been sold to a Marwari named Poona Bhord for a sum of Rs. 80. On searching Poonam's house the goods were recovered from some rubbish heaped up in a corner of the house.

The accused pleaded guilty and the Magistrate sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Marwari was then charged with receiving stolen property.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for him, and pleaded for mercy. The accused admitted having purchased the property.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that it was the existence of such men that gave encouragement to thieves for committing thefts and said that such cases required exemplary punishment. He sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

## INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW AUDITORS.

We are informed that Mr. N. R. Mistry has resigned the auditorship of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., and the directors have appointed in his place Messrs. A.F. Ferguson and Co., to be auditors for the Bank for the current half year, along with Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co.

## RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

G. I. P. RY. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings, for week ending 22nd Nov. 1913:—

| | Miles open. | Total for the period. | Earnings for previous weeks. | Total to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 22nd Nov 1913. | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2855·31 | 1843300 | 9530600 | 11373900 |
| A. D. C. Ry ... | 125·88 | 50600 | 287300 | 337900 |
| B.-Kotah Ry ... | 40·29 | 3100 | 24000 | 27000 |
| Total... | 3021·48 | 1896900 | 9841900 | 11728800 |
| Earnings for crdg. 7 days ending 22nd Nov 1912 | | | | |
| G. I. P. Ry. ... | 2790·61 | 1693892 | 9032444 | 10696336 |
| A.D.C.Ry | 125·88 | 49551 | 261552 | 311103 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. ... | 40·29 | 3188 | 21477 | 24665 |
| Total... | 2956·78 | 1746631 | 9285473 | 11032104 |
| Increase or Decrease | | 8 | | |
| G.I.P.Ry. | + 64·70 | +14940 | +518156 | +667564 |
| A.D.C.Ry. | ... | + 1049 | + 25748 | + 26797 |
| B.-Kotah Ry. ... | ... | — 188 | + 2523 | + 2335 |

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TICKETS ISSUED TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF INTEREST OR ANY RAILWAY STATION IN INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single journey tickets available for two months, return tickets for eight months.

Break of journey at intermediate stations allowed.

For further particulars and tickets, apply to the Undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

## GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore; Rawalpindi; Peshawar; Simla; Cawnpore and Lucknow.

Bogie Stock. Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR

| DOWN From Bombay. H. M. | STATIONS. | UP to Bombay. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 17-15...Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay.....Arr. | 12-35 |
| 22-26...Arr. | Manmad .....Dep. | 7-24 |
| 8-18... „ | Bhopal ..... „ | 21-16 |
| 11- 4... „ | Bina ..... „ | 18-32 |
| 13-25... „ | Jhansi ..... „ | 15-57 |
| 15-14... „ | Gwalior ..... „ | 13-48 |
| 17-45... „ | Agra Cantonment „ | 11-14 |
| 18-41... „ | Muttra ..... „ | 10-19 |
| 21- 0... „ | Delhi .....Arr. | 8- 0 |
| 21-30...Dep. | Ghaziabad.....Dep. | 7-35 |
| 22- 9... „ | Meerut Cantt. ... „ | 7- 5 |
| 23-10... „ | Saharanpur ..... „ | 5-59 |
| 1-24... „ | Ambala Cantonment ..... „ | 3-58 |
| 3- 0... „ | Ludhiana ..... „ | 2-11 |
| 5-18... „ | Jullundur ..... „ | 23-44 |
| 6-24... „ | Amritsar ..... „ | 22-37 |
| 8- 4... „ | Lahore ..... „ | 21- 1 |
| 9-33... „ | Rawalpindi ..... „ | 20- 0 |
| 16- 5... „ | Peshawar Cantonment ..... „ | 13-32 |
| 20-13...Arr. | | 8-48 |

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-15.....Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | | 12-35 |
| 21- 0.....Arr. | Delhi | Dep. | | 8- 0 |
| 21-30.....Dep. | | Arr. | | 7-10 |
| 2-45.....Arr. | Ambala | Dep. | | 2-17 |
| 3-40.....Dep. | | Arr. | | 1-50 |
| 5-33.....Arr. | Kalka | Dep. | | 0-40 |
| 6-15.....Dep. | | Arr. | | 0-11 |
| 12-45.....Arr. | Simla | Dep. | | 18- 0 |

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17-15.....Dep. | Victoria Terminus, Bombay | Arr. | | 12-35 |
| 13-25.....Arr. | Jhansi | Dep. | | 15-57 |
| 14- 0.....Dep. | | Arr. | | 15-20 |
| 16-20.....Dep. | Orai | Dep. | | 13-14 |
| 18-45..... „ | Cawnpore ... „ | | | 11- 8 |
| 20- 0.....Arr. | Lucknow..... „ | | | 9-45 |

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. Rumboll,
General Traffic Manager.

## WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 22 was 561, giving a death-rate of 29·78 per annum per thousand as against 668 the corresponding period of last year, and 582 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 60 died from fevers; 2, plague; nil, small-pox; 5, measles; 4, cholera; 4, leprosy; 28, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 168, affections of the respiratory organs; 38, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 32, still-born; 89, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 245; Hindu low caste, 65; Musalman, 141; Parsee, 19; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 25; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African 1; Buddhist, nil; other and unknown castes, one. The total number of births was 461 as against 446 for the corresponding period of last year, and 473 the average over the past five years.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

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CALCUTTA.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

HARVESTING & THRESHING IN PROGRESS.

STOCK GENERALLY IN GOOD CONDITION.

The following Season Reports for the week ending November 25, are published:—

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. The standing crops were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, and were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, and by insects in parts of Broach and Poona. They were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops continue. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress except in the Konkan and the Karnatak. Picking of cotton was progressing in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder-supply was sufficient except in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Sholapur and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate except in parts of Sholapur and Satara. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Prices are high but are generally steady. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:

Sind, 10 to 40; Gujarat, 16 to 36; Konkan, 27 to 31; Deccan, 23 to 44; and Karnatak, 29 to 44; percent below normal.

Karachi.—Threshing of kharif crops commenced in some talukas. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops damaged by rats in parts of Johi and Shahabandar talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

Sukkur.—River at Bukkur 2 feet 8 2-5 inches against 2 feet 1 1-5 inches on same date last year. Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing continues. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water adequate.

Larkana.—Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops progressing. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of kharif crops nearly over. Threshing continues in Hyderabad, Hala, Guni and Tando Alahyar talukas. Picking of cotton continues in Hala, Dero Mohobat and Tando Alahyar talukas. Rabi sowing in progress. Prospects fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops in progress. Picking of cotton continues. Rabi sowing in progress except in parts of Mithi and Chachro talukas. Standing crops severely damaged by rats in Nagar Parkar taluka. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Nawabshah.—Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Nasrat Sinjhoro and Shahdadpur talukas. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Standing rabi crops thriving. Fodder-supply sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate.

Ahmedabad.—Threshing of jowari and rice in progress. Estimated outturn good. Rabi sowing in progress. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage by rats. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate.

Kaira.—Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage to minor crops by rats in parts of Nadiad, Anand, Kapadvanj, Thasra and Matar talukas. Harvesting of rice and minor crops over. Rabi sowing continues. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Broach.—Harvesting of rice in progress in Hansot petha. Threshing of bajri and rice continues in Jambusar taluka. Estimated outturn good. Rabi sowing continues. Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage to jowari and wheat seedlings by grasshoppers in parts of all talukas except Anklesvar. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Ratnagiri.—Harvesting of late-sown crops completed except in Malwan, Deogad, Rajapur and Chiplun talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good. Sowing of summer crops commenced in Guhagar petha. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain adequate.

Kanara.—Harvesting of kharif rice commenced in Supa petha and continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in Karwar taluka and commenced in Honavar taluka and Bhatkal petha. Harvesting of betelnuts in progress, and of cardamoms continues in Sirsi taluka and nearly completed in Siddapur taluka. Estimated outturn fair to good. Fodder-supply sufficient. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Cattle generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain adequate.

East Khandesh.—Harvesting of jowari in progress. Picking of cotton continues. Rabi sowing completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

West Khandesh.—Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Estimated outturn good. Picking of cotton continues except in Navapur petha. Rabi crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of bajri in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good. Picking of cotton continues. Rabi sowing completed except in Sangamner taluka. Standing rabi crops withering in parts of Kopargaon and Rahuri talukas and in good condition elsewhere. Cattle in good condition. Agricultural stock deficient. Green grass available. Kadbi not available. Water for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation diminishing in parts of Parner and Jamkhed talukas.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Threshing commenced in some places. Rabi sowing nearing completion. Standing rabi crops in good condition except in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Dhond petha where they are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Rabi seedlings slightly damaged by insects in parts of Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Fodder-supply adequate except in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Stocks of grain adequate.

Sholapur.—Standing rabi crops suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder-supply diminishing everywhere except in Barsi taluka. Agricultural stock deteriorating everywhere except in Barsi and Sangola talukas. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras and Sholapur talukas. Water for irrigation deficient in Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Satara.—Rain during week maximum 16 cents at Satara, minimum 4 cents at Koregaon, Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Estimated outturn poor to good. Weeding of rabi crops in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Man taluka and Phaltan State. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Man taluka where deteriorating. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate except in Man taluka and Phaltan State.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 5 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 10 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 2 cents at Bagalkot. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Grass-hoppers still doing damage to crops in parts of Badami taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 32 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 33 cents at Khanapur, minimum 7 cents at Chikodi. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi corps in progress in parts. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Stocks of grain adequate.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 75 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 73 cents at Hubli, minimum 6 cents at Kalghatgi. Jowari crop in good condition. Harvesting of rice in progress Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate except in Hangal taluka.

Kathiawar.—Threshing of bajri, jowari and pulses continues. Picking of cotton in progress. Irrigation of wheat and sugarcane in progress. Estimated outturn good. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply adequate.

Baroda.—Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Harvesting of pulses in progress in Dehgam, Visnagar, Sidhpur and Harij mahals. Threshing of bajri, jowari and rice continues. Picking of cotton in progress in Amreli, Damnagar, Ratanpur and Kodinar mahals. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Irrigation of garden crops, tobacco and sugarcane in progress. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate.

Palanpur.—Standing crops in good condition except for slight damage by rats in Dhima, Tharad and Wao. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient.

Cutch.—Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues in Bhachau, Abdasa, Mandvi, Khavda and Nakhtrana. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Mahi Kantha.—Threshing of kharif crops continues. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Rewa Kantha.—Standing crops in good condition except in parts of Umeta and Pandu-Mevas where slightly damaged by rats. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Estimated outturn normal. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Locusts appeared in parts of Pandu-Mevas but caused no damage. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

Savantvadi.—Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.—Rain during week 40 cents at Kolhapur, in the Agency maximum 75 cents at Shahapur, minimum 10 cents at Jamkhandi. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Estimated outturn generally fair. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Cattle adequate.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | November | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Fri ..... | 28 | m 12 50 | 27 4 |
| | | 11 55 a | 30 2 |
| Sat ..... | 29 | m 11 35 | 27 0 |
| Sun ..... | 30 | m 0 39 | 30 0 |
| | | 0 20 a | 28 0 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on sill. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | November | h. m. | ft. in |
| Fri ..... | 28 | m 5 2 | 18 1 |
| | | 4 55 a | 14 10 |
| Sat ..... | 29 | m 5 49 | 18 11 |
| | | 5 35 a | 14 4 |
| Sun ..... | 30 | m 6 36 | 19 1 |
| | | 6 16 a | 15 0 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Nov. | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 (Friday) | do 6h. 53m. | do 6h. 0m. |
| 29 (Saturday) | do 6h. 54m. | do 6h. 0m. |
| 30 (Sunday) | do 6h. 54m. | do 6h. 0m. |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Nov. 21st, 1h. 26·5m. p.m.; New Moon, 28th, 7h 11·2m. a. m.; First Quarter, Dec. 5th 8h. 28·7m. p.m. Full Moon, 13th 8h. 30·6m. p.m.

**Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL**

of Royal University of Padua (lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

**WATERLOO MANSIONS,**

MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT




Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain. Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

**KAMINIA OIL**

Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed The finest Hair dressing.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,

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BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. H. The MAHARAJA



GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

**PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.**

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.

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SERVICES OF A

## THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE
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THUS SAVING FIVE YEARS' PREMIUMS.

Gentlemen able to introduce business should apply to BOMBAY BRANCH.—Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Resident Secretary.—C. STANLEY PRICE.


# MARKET REPORT.

## REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 26. BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 73 1-4 | un | chgd |
| 2 do. Rentes | 86 3-4 | un | chgd |
| 3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ... | 87 1-2 | un | chg 1 |
| do. do. Gov. Securities.. ... | 83 3-1 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London Spot ... ... | 27 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence ... | 27 1-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in New York | 58 3-8 | | 1 8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 25·31 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin. | 20·50 | | 1-2 |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 1-8 | | 1-4 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate ... | 5 | since | |
| do Short London Bills | 2nd Oct. | | |
| 3 months' sight ... | 4 7-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ... | 4 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5 3-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5 3-8 | un | chg 1 |
| Interest day-to-day Loans.. ... | 4 5-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 7 day Market Loans ... | 4 3-4 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 32 days sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 7-8d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Quiet, steady

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 125,000.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 1,00,00,000.

Rs. 6,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8,00,000 " to Bombay.
" 3,30,000 " to Madras.
" 17,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

Telegraphic Transfers :—

Rs. 37,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 35,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 9,50,000 " to Madras.
" 82,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta and on Bombay at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 16·07

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ... ... ... 1,00,30,000

Amount to be allotted next week ... ... ... 80,00,000

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Fair demand
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester Business very restricted
Total Sales ... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 12,000
Mid-Americans ...7·25 –03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb |
|---|---|---|
| 6 91 | 6·90 | 6·89 |
| +02 | +03 | +02 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **Mar.-Apl.** | **Apl.-May.** |
| 6·90 | 6 91 | 6·91 |
| +03 | +03 | +03 |
| **May-June** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** | **Aug.-Sept.** |
| 6·92 | 6·89 | 6·87 | 6·74 |
| +03 | +03 | +03 | +03 |

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·85 March 12·94
New York official noon call Jan. 12·87 March 12·96
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·01 March 13·15

NEW YORK—
Bales.
Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports. ... 87,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 63,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 25,000
" Exports to Continent ... 5 ,0 0
" Spot Cotton 13·30—10
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·84—07
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·93+06

Declined owing to unfavourable cables reported slack spot demand.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton 12 15-16—1-3
Futures month of Jan. ...12·97—03
Futures month of Mar. .. 13·10—03
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady
New York and New Orleans closed on Thursday.

### WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...Nominal
Wheat White Karachi ...37 3-4—1-4
Do. Months .. Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal
Do. Months ... .....
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ...35 1-4 unchgd
...Jan.-Feb.
Sellers—Firmer
Barletta Russo ...No sellers
Feb.-Mar.—Firm

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian 36 1-4unchgd. Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian 36 1-4unchgd Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales 36 1-4unchgd Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs, 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...No sellers
Do. Months ... ...
Do. Name of Ports ... .....
Brown Cawnpore ...43 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship 46 1-4 + 3-4
Do. Months— ...Dec.-Jan.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm
Linseed Calcutta ...44 9unchgd
Do. Months ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers
Tone—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata . 43 1-4unchgd
Do. Months— ...Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers—
Tone—Firm

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market... £6-16-6 unchgd
Dec.-Jan.—Hull—Sellers—Steady

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Ex New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...10 1-8 + 3-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...3 0 1-2 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Sellers—Quiet but steady

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ..£67 3-4+1 1-4
Copper Braziers ...£82 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...d7 unchgd

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value

ARRIVALS—
"Highlandmo"

SEED & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow .. 83s.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 37s. 6d.
General Tone of Tallow Auction. Firm.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags..12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..Jan.-Mar.—Sellers,
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...9 3 1-4 3-4d
Months of Shipments ..Nov.—Sellers.
9 8 1-2 unchgd—May Sellers
Tone—Opened quiet, closed steadier
E A B & Bimbar Crystals C & F India ...13 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Unchanged
Mauritius Crystal C and F Calcutta ... 11 3 3-4—3-4d
C and F Bombay ... 11 2 1-4 3-4
Month of Shipments—Dec.—Value.—Quiet
Java Sugar—Unchanged.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] Nov. 27th 1913.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 Boxes Sycus | Rs. 1500000 | Port Said | Mercantile Bank |
| 6 Boxes Bulls | 2 5330 | London | do |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Nov. 1913.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 133 | 153,884 |
| B. B. and C. I. Ry... | 44 | 51,963 |

### FINANCIAL

MONEY :—
Bank of Ben. rate since 13th Nov. 7 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 31st Oct. 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 1st Oct 6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 18 lakhs down.

The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened easy at 1s 4 1-32d T. T., 1s 4 1-16d on demand and 1s 4 11-32d for 3 months' Sight Credits. There is still very little business doing.

We quote—

| | |
|---|---|
| T T on London Ready | ...1 4 1-32 |
| Demand draft Mail | ...1s 4 1-16d |
| Credit 3 months sight | ...1s 4 11-3 d |
| Do Forward | ...1s 4 5-16 Jan-Feb |
| Do France Ready | .172 |
| Do Marks " | ...139 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 day's sight | ...143 1-4 |
| Shanghai " | ...193 |
| Japan " | ...148 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95-5-16 for Cash and the to-morrow's Settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. | 95 4 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... | 95 4 0 |
| 2nd do | ... | 95 5 0 |

BULLION—

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down for ready and unchanged for forward, the rates being 27 and and 27-1-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower at 58-3-8. The market opened at 63-5-8 ex duty for the first settlement and closes 1-16 higher. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bar Gold | Rs. | 24 | 0 0 |
| Australian Gold | " | 23 | 15 6 |
| Sovereigns Gold | " | 15 | 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready | " | 68 | 11 0 |
| 1st Settlement | " | 68 | 11 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | " | 68 | 6 0 |
| Silver (dem duty) | | | |
| Ready | " | 78 | 1 0 |
| 1st Settlement | " | 78 | 1 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | " | 77 | 14 0 |

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The following are the latest telegrams to hand:—

GRUNING AND Co:—"The South is offering very little. Our opinion is that a movement will be made to advance prices in New York.

HORNBY HEMBERY:—"Our Manchester friends cable that in spite of complaints, Manchester doing a good business. Spinners believe in lower prices and are selling yarn freely without covering. Short interest increasing dangerously."

WELD AND Co.:—Liverpool—Broader market with good undertone. Manchester reports read better. Recent decline caused by larger ginnings than expected and increased crop estimates, stale longs liquidating, South being willing sellers for low grades. Trade buying increasing at this level. Ginning since 14th inst. declining. South holding very little. Look for crop under fourteen million containing large proportion untenderable. Believe in higher prices ultimately. Except India stocks of cloth are light. Trade reports more business doing." New York: "Market steady and featureless. Holiday market. We expect to see increased demand from spinners."

The American markets closed a few points lower, and these markets are closed to-day for a holiday and will reopen on Friday. The local market opened steady at Rs. 310 for good Broach, and has remained practically unchanged during the day. Exporters have been sellers at current rates, but there is little demand.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... | 324 | Mar. |
| Good do do | ... | 310 | " |
| Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat | ... | 296 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | ... | 2 2 | " |
| " " Yeotmal | ... | 287 | " |
| " " Dhamangaon P. | | 283 | " |
| " " Khamgaon Akola | | 276-6 | " |
| " " Amraoti | ... | 279 | " |
| " " Khandeish | ... | 255 | " |
| F. G. " Khandeish | ... | 246 | " |
| Fine " Muthia | ... | 252 | " |
| " " Bengal | ... | 23 | Dec. |
| " " do | ... | 239 | Jan. |
| F. G. Benga ... | ... | 234 | " |

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Easy. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 7,000 |
| Total Imports | ... | 20,000 |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. |
|---|---|---|
| 6 87 | 6·86 | 6·85 |
| –04 | –04 | –04 |
| **Feb.-Mar.** | **March-April** | **April-May** |
| 6 85 | 6 87 | 6 87 |
| –04 | –04 | –04 |
| **May-June** | **June-July** | **July-Aug.** |
| 6·88 | 6·85 | 6·83 |
| –04 | –04 | –04 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs | 7 11 | 0 B.T. |
| December | ... " | 8 4 | 0 B.T. |
| May 1914 | ... " | 9 0 | 6 |

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi May | Rs. | 8 15 | 6 B.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore | " | 7 13 | 0 B.T. |
| Yellow Cawnpore | " | 9 0 | 0 " |

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85p.c. | Rs. | 58 | 8 0 |
| Black Kutai | ...Rs. | 48 | 8 0 Jan.-Feb. |
| Y. dia ghat | ...Rs. | 62 | 8 0 F M |

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 10 | 12 0 B.T. |

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 35 | 0 0 |

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 25 | 0 0 |

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Crop Bold | Rs. | 50 | 0 0 Jan.-Feb |
| " Small | Rs. | 49 | 0 0 Jan.-Feb. |

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 8 | 6 0 B.T. |

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet but steady. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Pessi 85 p.c ready | Rs. | 5 | 9 0 R.T. |
| White Delhi May 1914 | " | 5 | 13 6 B.T. |

### SHARES.

BANKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay ... | 1,615 | |
| Bank of India ... | 63 | |
| Eastern Bank ... | 73 | 1-2 |
| Indian Specie ... | 29 | |

MILLS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Dying ... | 630 | |
| Crescents ... | 107 | 1-2 |
| Central India ... | 1842 | 1-2 |
| David ... | 442 | 1-2 |
| Kohinoor ... | 715 | |
| New Great Eastern ... | 205 | |
| Standard ... | 1,117 | 1-2 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord ... | 195 | |
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre ... | 170 | |
| Bombay S N Ord ... | 230 | |
| Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ... | 21 | |

RAILWAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry ... | 660 | |
| Tapti Valley ... | 570 | |

### DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | 14,095 | bales. |
| Wheat | ... | 10,932 | cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | 6,770 | " |
| Rapeseed | ... | 314 | " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | 30,428 | " |
| Poppyseed | ... | 340 | " |
| Groundnuts | ... | 5,911 | " |
| Castorseed | ... | 5,765 | " |
| Rice | ... | 9,326 | " |
| Myrabolams | ... | 1,156 | " |
| Cottonseed | ... | 29,740 | " |
| Mowrseed | ... | 1,308 | " |
| Gram | ... | 3,511 | " |
| Jowar | ... | 484 | " |
| Maize | ... | 109 | " |
| Barley | ... | 166 | " |

## GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports. 83,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... 25,000 "
Exports to Continent ... 56,000 "
Spot Cotton at New York ... 13 30—10
Future Cotton at New York January ... ... 12 84 -7
Future Cotton at New York March ... ... 12 93 -6
Spot closing tone ... ... Steady
Future closing tone ... do

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and declined on bear pressure and liquidation, and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12 15-16 –1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—January ... 12·97—3
Future Cotton at New Orleans—March ... ... 13·10—3
Future closing tone.— ... Steady

American markets closed to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.

### COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed Easier.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.

Total Day's Sales ... ... 0 000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ... 500 "
Total Sales of Surats ... .....
Total Day's Imports ... 1 1 000 "
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·10
Mid American at Liverpool ... 7·25—3
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. U. Liverpool, plus

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nov.-Dec. ... | ... | ... | 6 91 2 |
| Dec.-Jan. ... | ... | ... | 6·90 3 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... | ... | ... | 6·89 2 |
| Feb.-March ... | ... | ... | 6·90 3 |
| Mar.-April ... | ... | ... | 6 91 3 |
| April-May ... | ... | ... | 6·91 3 |
| May.-June ... | ... | ... | 6 92 3 |
| June.-July ... | ... | ... | 6 89 3 |
| July.-August | ... | ... | 6 87 3 |

MANCHESTER, Nov. 26.

Manchester Piece Goods Market :—Is quiet and only a retail business going on—Jaconet Dhooties are easier.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

### SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Nov.-Dec—London— 45 3 Sellers
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Nov.-Dec.— Antwerp—45 9 "
Linseed, La Plata ... Nov.-Dec. Hamburg—42 9 "
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Nov. £23-15-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...Jan.-Feb. £23-15-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Steady
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. .....
Linseed River Plate exports... .....
Poppyseed. Canal... Nov.-Dec. Dunkirk—63 3 "
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Nov.Dec.—Antwerp—47 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—52 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—53 6 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ... .....
Do. Jamba Red ... ... .....
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close— Steady
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Nov.-Dec —Hull—£6-17-6 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close— Steady.

LONDON, Nov. 26

### WHEAT.

Wheat. Choice white Karachi Nov.-Dec.—London...37 6
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Nov.-Dec.—London... Nominal
Do. Club No, 2 -Nov.-Dec— London ... "
Do. Choice white Delhi Nov.-Dec.—London... "
Do. Tone of Market at Close Steady
Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.—36 Sellers
Do. Rozario Santa Fe, 62 lbs, Jan-Feb.35 3 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close— .....
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool March— 7 1 7-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .....
Karach Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .....

LONDON, Nov. 26.

### SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F. O. B., Hamburg Nov. 9 4 Sellers
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... May... 9 8 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags). Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double bags). Dec—12 8 1-4
German Closing Tone Market.. Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—11 10 1-2 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... ... Quiet
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... Nov.—11 4 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals Steady.
C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—13 5 1-4
Do. Closing Tone of Market— Dull

LONDON, Oct. 26.

### JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Nov-Dec 1 3 Value "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Nov.-Dec... 11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan.-March...11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Nov.-Dec... 12 3 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March...12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Nov-Dec 12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March.. 12 7 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... ... ...

LONDON, Nov. 26.

### METALS.

| | | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, Standard G M B | ... | 67 | 15 | 0 |
| Copper Best English Selected | ... | 74 | 15 | 0 |
| Copper Braziers | ... | 82 | 10 | 0 |
| Copper Tone of Market... | ... | Steady | | |
| Hard Spelter | ... | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| Tin Block F O B Liverpool | ... | 183 | 0 | 0 |
| Yellow Metal | ... | 7 | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool | 10 | 12 6 |
| Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta ... | 5 | 5 0 |
| Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta ... | 5 | 15 0 |
| Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta ... | 6 | 5 0 |
| German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp ... | 6 | 2 6 |
| German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp ... | 5 | 2 6 |
| Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ... | 4 | 13 9 |
| Tin Plates 1 C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box e. i. f. Liverpool ... | 0 | 14 6 |
| Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ... | 2 | 11 3 |
| Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ... ... | 2 | 12 3 |
| Pig Iron Gartsherrie ... | 3 | 13 0 |
| Lead Pig English ... ... | 20 | 0 0 |
| Tone of Steel Market ... ... | Steady | |
| Silver, Spot ... ... | 27 | |
| " 2 months hence ... | 27 | 1-16 |
| " Tone of Market— ... | Quiet and unchanged tendency | |
| " Special Feature ... | do | |

LONDON, Nov. 25.

### FINANCIAL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Silver Spot " ... | 27 | |
| Silver 2 months ... ... | 27 | 1-16 |
| " Closing Tone of Market— | Quiet with little doing | |
| " Tendency, etc., of the Market ... ... | do | |
| Rentes 3 per cent ... | £ 86 | 3-4 |
| Consols 2 1-2 per cent ... | £ 73 | 1-4 |
| Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent... | £ 87 | 1-2 |
| Sterling loan ... ... | | |
| Govt Securities, 3 per cent ... | £ 75 | 1-2 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent... | £ 63 | 3-4 |
| Bar Gold per oz Sh ... | 77·9 | |
| Opening Tone of Finance Market— | ..... | |
| Closing Tone of Finance Market— | ..... | |
| Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... | 5 p. c. | |
| Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ... ... | 1 3 29-32 | |
| London at Paris Fcs ... | 25·30 | |
| Berlin cheques on London Mks | 20·50 | 1-2 |
| New York (Demand Bills) Dols | 4·85 | 1-2 |
| Interest day to day loans ... | 4 | 5-8 |
| Interest 7 days Market loans. | 4 | 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... ... | 4 | 3-4 |
| Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... ... | 4 | 1-2 |
| Fine Trade Bills 3 months ... | 5 | 3-8 |
| Fine Trade Bills 6 months ... | 5 | 3-8 |

LONDON, Nov. 26.

### COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Rs. 6,20 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8,00,000 do to Bombay.
" 3,30,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 17,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta at Is. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full,

Tenders on Bombay at Is. 4 1-32d (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·03.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—
Rs. 37,20,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 35,80,000 do to Bombay.
" 9,50,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 82,50,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay, at Is. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·07.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sale, Rs. 100,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 80,00,000

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.

### OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sale : ... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market ... Quiet
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

| Futures. | Latest closing | To-day's opening. |
|---|---|---|
| Nov.-Dec.... | 6·91 | 6 90 |
| Dec-Jan.,, | 6·90 | 6·89 |
| Jan.-Feb. ... | 6·89 | 6 88 |
| Feb.-Mar.... | 6·90 | 6·89 |
| Mar.-Apl ... | 6 91 | 6·90 |
| April-May... | 6·91 | 6 90 |
| May.-June.. | 6·92 | 6·91 |
| June-July... | 6·89 | 6·88 |
| July-Aug... | 6·87 | 6·86 |

## FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. |
|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect. |
| Australia. | China. | Africa. |
| Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Interrupted | Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th November 1913.


If you want a good, mild, well-matured, genuine Scotch Whisky, and if you wish to pay for Whisky only and not for elaborate advertising, try CLUB BLEND in Square Bottles at Rs. 2/12/- You will save not less than Six annas every time. See the OLD LAMP trade mark on every Bottle.


## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK

| BANKS. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank Ld | 100 | 100 | 18 p c | 356 |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ... | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 284 |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 13 " | 1500 |
| Bank of India ... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 62½ |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 14 " | 1715 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1440 |
| Bank of Rangoon ... | 100 | 100 | 7 " | 90 |
| Bank of Baroda ... | 100 | 50 | 7 " | 70 |
| Credit Bank of India Ld ... | 50 | 10 | 5 " | ... |
| Punjab National Bank ... | 100 | 100 | 9 | 170 |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 7 | 38 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | | 6½ | 11 |
| Central Bank of India ... | 50 | 25 | | 23 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank ... | £20 | £20 | 15 p c | £59 |
| Eastern Bank ... | £10 | £ 4 | 4 " | 73 |
| Mercantile Bank(a) | 25 | 12·10 | 8 " | £22 |
| Do. (b) | 25 | 12·10 | 8 " | £21½ |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ... | dl25 | dl.12s | £ 4 | £80 |
| National Bank of India ... | 25 | 12½ | 12½ " | 610 |

## SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advanced ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 870 |
| Alliance ... | 1000 | 1006 | ... | 75 |
| Berar Mfg ... | 200 | 200 | ... | 70 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 130 |
| Bombay Dyeing and M Co .. | 250 | 250 | 15 | 650 |
| Bombay United ... | 250 | 250 | 25 | 490 |
| Century ... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 235 |
| Central India ... | 500 | 500 | 70 | 860x |
| China ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 625 |
| Chho Silk ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 425 |
| Colaba Land and Mill ... | 700 | 700 | 30 | 1355 |
| Coronation Mill ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 400 |
| Connaught ... | 300 | 300 | .. | 175 |
| Coorla ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 700 |
| Crescent ... | 100 | 100 | 20 | 105 |
| Currimbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 210 |
| Crown ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 2 0 |
| David ... | 450 | 250 | 10 | 457½ |
| Emperor Edward.. | 500 | 500 | 10 | 490 |
| Empress ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 140 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill ... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 175 |
| Fazulbhoy ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 464 |
| Framji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1375 |
| Finlay Mills ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 287 |
| Gold Mohur ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 460 |
| Hindustan ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 660 |
| Hyderabad Bullough ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 400 |
| Imperial Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 40 | 300 |
| Indian Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 110 |
| Indo-China Mfg ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 475 |
| James Greaves ... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 1000 |
| Jamshed Mfg ... | 500 | 500 | ... | 200 |
| Jivraj Balco ... | 250 | 250 | 5 | 95 |
| Jubilee Mills ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 430 |
| Khandesh ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Khatow Makonjee... | 1000 | 619 | 25 | 385 |
| Kohinoor ... | 1000 | 1000 | 45 | 18 0 |
| Leopold ... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 705 |
| Lakshmi Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 100 | ... |
| Madras United ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 1215 |
| Madhavji Dharamsay ... | 500 | 500 | 65 | 2015 d |
| Maneckji Petit ... | 1000 | 1000 | 80 | 1210 |
| Morarji Goculdas... | 1000 | 1000 | 60 | 2600 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 250 | 250 | ... | 2700 |
| Mysore Spinning... | 30 | 30 | ... | 50 |
| Moon ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | ... |
| New Great Eastern ... | 200 | 200 | 6 | 210 |
| New City of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 35 | 915 |
| Phoenix ... | 100 | 100 | 6 | 145 |
| Presidency ... | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 200 |
| Sassoon Cotton ... | 1000 | 1000 | 50 | 725 |
| Sassoon Silk ... | 500 | 500 | yr. 35 | 350 |
| Sholapur ... | 1000 | 1000 | 125 | 4800 |
| S Mahretha ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 60 |
| Standard Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1125 |
| Sun ... | 250 | 250 | Nil | 105 |
| Swan... ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 220 |
| Swadesh ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 1430 |
| Textile ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 1200 |
| Vishnu Cotton G | 500 | 500 | Nil | 430 |
| do F | 500 | 500 | Nil | 610 |
| Western India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 580 |

## PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar ... ... | 750 | 750 | 250 | 5000 |
| Albert (Karachi).. | 1100 | 1100 | 45 | 500 |
| Bombay Cotton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Breul's Cawnpore... | 200 | 200 | 6 p c | 120 |
| Broach City ... | 200 | 200 | 14 | 177 |
| Fort ... ... | 475 | 475 | 22 1-2 | 190 |
| Godavery Valley... | 100 | 100 | 6 | ... |
| Harvey and Sabhapatty ... | 500 | 500 | 40 | 700 |
| Hindustan P and M | 250 | 250 | 15 | ... |
| Hingoo ... | 100 | 100 | 6 p c | 80 |
| Indian Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 10 | 132½ |
| Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ... | 1000 | 1000 | 7 | 700 |
| Khangaum ... | 400 | 400 | 9 p c | 300 |
| Mahomedpura Cotton ... | 125 | 125 | 7 1-2 | 100 |
| Mahuva... ... | 200 | 200 | nil | 125 |
| Mercantile ... | 125 | 125 | nil | 20 |
| Manmar Mfg ... | 250 | 250 | 15 | 220 |
| New East India ... | 1000 | 1000 | 75 | 900 |
| New Mofussil Co... | 400 | 400 | 60 84 | 840 |
| New Berar ... | 500 | 500 | 40

# THE WORLD OF SPORT.

## GOLF IN BOMBAY.

### ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

The entry for the competition for the St. Andrew's gold and silver medals and handicap which took place over the Bombay course on Wednesday and Thursday was not so good as usual, only 28 turning out. The gold medal is presented in the senior class and the silver medal in the junior class to the competitor returning the best scratch score and a handicap prize was played for at the same time irrespective of class. M. F. Nicholson won the gold medal with two steady rounds of 43 and 42. The result was a surprise as England had made a splendid return of 38 for the first nine holes and it was expected that he would have no trouble in winning the competition. On the second day however he was quite off his game and took 49. His round of 38 is so far the best made for the course in its present condition and is not likely to be beaten for some time. Only a fortnight ago in the competition for the "Forty-Two" medal he returned a 39 and is no doubt at present the best golfer taking part in these competitions. Nicholson did nothing particularly brilliant but he was extremely steady all the way round.

The silver medal in the junior class went to McKee who played very well on the first day and was round in 44 and held a substantial lead. On the second day only two competitors in this class made any return. McKee and Talbot, both doing 55 for the nine holes. As the latter had returned 46 on the first day McKee won with a total of 99 for the eighteen holes.

Nicholson plus 2 and McKee minus 12 also tied for the handicap prize with nett scores of 87. Results.

GOLD MEDAL.

| | First round Score | Second round Handicap | Score Result |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. F. Nicholson | 43 | 42 | 85 |
| R. D. England... | 38 | 49 | 87 |
| E. E. Coombs ... | 45 | 43 | 88 |
| F. Kidson... ... | 47 | 47 | 94 |
| J. R. Landon ... | 46 | 48 | 94 |

SILVER MEDAL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. G. McKee ... | 44 | 55 | 99 |
| G. W. Talbot ... | 46 | 55 | 101 |

HANDICAP COMPETITION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. F. Nicholson ... | 85 | +2 | 87 |
| W. G. McKee ... | 99 | —12 | 87 |
| E. E. Coombs ... | 88 | scr. | 88 |
| F. Kidson ... | 94 | —6 | 88 |
| J. R. Landon ... | 94 | —4 | 90 |
| R. D. England ... | 87 | +4 | 91 |
| G. W. Talbot ... | 101 | —10 | 91 |

## LANCASHIRE COUNTY CRICKET.

### SOME OF NEXT SEASON'S PLANS.

A meeting of the Committee of the Lancashire County Cricket Club was held in mail week. Mr. O. P. Lancashire presided, and there were also present Bishop Welldon and others.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting on Friday, December 12, at the Memorial Hall, Manchester. Lord Derby has promised to attend. Four members of the present committee retire, but have been nominated for re-election. They are Mr. Joseph Eccles, Ashton-on-Ribble; Mr. T. A. Higson, Manchester; Mr. S. Hollins, Woodbank, Stockport; and Mr. A. F. Pope, Withington. There have also been nominated Mr. A. M. Hollins, Walton-le-Dale; Mr. Vernon Hope, Macclesfield, and Mr. Charles H. Williams, Alderley Edge.

A financial statement was presented showing that, including the donation of £100 promised to Worsley and the loss on the club's guarantee to the Paul benefit fund, there was a deficit on the season's working of just over £1,000.

It was decided to open a subscription list for Worsley, in order to give the members an opportunity of recognising his services.

In addition to the list of matches already fixed, the Secretary announced that he had arranged matches with Hampshire and Essex.

It was also reported that Lord Ellesmere and Mr. Edward Hulton had each promised a subscription of £100 for each of three years towards the Special Appeal Fund referred to by Sir John Thursby at the recent meeting of members.

Fairclough, the professional who was unable to fulfil his engagement with the club last season owing to illness, has recovered, and is hoping to be on the staff next year.

## A. F. A. FOOTBALL AND PENALTY KICKS.

The "unwritten law" in A. F. A. football that advantage shall not be taken of a penalty kick led to a remarkable incident at Weybridge in the Surrey Cup tie between Weybridge and the London County and Westminster Bank. Just prior to the interval Brian Brooker, the Weybridge captain and A. F. A. International, had a penalty awarded against him for an unnecessarily heavy charge. Kerr, the Bank captain, took the kick, and sent the ball well towards one of the corner flags. The intention not to score was obvious and the referee, Mr. J. T. Wilkie, of Palmer's Green—after, it is stated, making an observation that it was a "deliberate insult."—walked off the field. The rival captains conferred, and it was decided to complete the game as a Cuptie, should the Association confirm the arrangement, with a local man (Mr. G. Lee) holding the whistle. There was very little to choose between the teams throughout the game which the Bank eventually won by one goal to love.

## RUGBY SELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Rugby Union Selection Committee for international matches will be B. C. Hartley (Cambridge), R. V. Stanley (Oxford), J. Baxter (Cheshire), all members of the Union Committee, with the addition of the old internationals, A. Daniell (Somerset), and G. C. Robinson (Northumberland). E. T. Gurdon, V. H. Cartwright and T. Pring have resigned office as selectors.

## UNIVERSITY ROWING.

### COXSWAINLESS FOURS AT OXFORD.

The final of the coxswainless fours was rowed in mail week, and an excellent race was witnessed. The conditions were good, there being bright sunshine and a gentle south-westerly breeze which was not strong enough to bother the oarsmen. A close struggle was expected, because although the New College four, being all Blues, were much stronger on paper, there was only a difference of two seconds in the times of the two heats.

Balliol deserve great credit writes an Oxford correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* for rowing a really plucky race, but it cannot be said that the oarsmanship displayed by either crew was of a very high standard. The better four won, but in the later stages of practice New College have been rather disappointing, and have not improved in the way it was expected of them. Hence it was no surprise to see them hard pressed by Balliol.

New College had front station and started better than Balliol, the bow of whose boat pulled round No. 2 for the first two strokes. At Wair's Bridge neither crew had gained, and as New College came through the Gut they were only a bare half length to the good They again steered rather close to the Green Bank, but, rowing with better rhythm than their opponents, increased their lead to a length and a half before they crossed at the Red Post.

Balliol made a fine effort along the barges, and for a few strokes it looked as if they might conceivably snatch a victory, as New College lost several feet by steering wide opposite the Oriel barge. Quickening their stroke, however, New College brought their boat in well and passed their semaphore signal winners by one length. Time, 6min. 40sec.

### TRIAL EIGHTS AT CAMBRIDGE.

Practice for the Coxswainless Fours has been going on steadily during the last week. Thirteen crews entered originally, but Christ's have had the misfortune to lose their stroke through illness, and so have been compelled to scratch. They certainly deserve sympathy, writes the Cambridge correspondent of the same paper, for they were steadily improving, and besides had made a most sporting effort in placing a light four on the river. As a whole the crews are fairly good, although there is no really first-class four. There are, however, four or five quite presentable crews, and this looks as if there should be plenty of good material for the Trial Eights. Of course, until the crews are actually racing it is hard to say exactly how good the men really are but some of them appear distinctly promising.

The draw is quite a good one, and some of the races will be close. All the best crews stand a good chance of getting through the first round. First Trinity should beat Caius, but it is only fair to remember that the latter have had the bad luck to lose some important day's practice through No. 2 not being fit. If this is so, Trinity will then meet Pembroke, which should be a race worth going along way to see. The winners should have no trouble in getting into the final, and may quite possibly win it. In the other half of the draw Trinity Hall will probably reach the semi-final, where they will most likely meet Third Trinity or Jesus. This race also should be a splendid one.

The Trial Eights are shaping down slightly, but are still very experimental and it seems probable that most of the men who are now rowing will lose their seats as soon as the light fours are over It is said that the President has had a hundred names sent in to him from the various colleges. The quality of those from the smaller colleges goes to show how very important it is that there should be better coaching throughout the 'Varsity. This can only be done, of course, by the big colleges giving up more of their best men to look after the smaller clubs, who greatly need better advice.

## FAMOUS HURDLER'S SUCCESS.

Mr. G. R. L. Anderson, of Trinity, Oxford, the famous hurdles champion, has been elected a fellow of All Souls. At the Olympic Games at Stockholm he fell when leading, but in practice before the event no one else could approach his times. It is stated that until this he had never failed to finish first in a level race over hurdles since he was a Lower Boy at Eton.

At Eton he won the hurdles in 1896-7-8, and also won the school and inter-house fives in these three years. In 1908 he won the quarter mile race in addition to the hurdles. He was Keeper of the Fields and of the Fives, and played for the Oppidans at the Wall. He was president of "Pop" and captain of the Oppidans.

He won only one event in the University sports—the 120 yards hurdles in 1909. In 1910 he did not compete in this event owing to injury; he ran in the quarter-mile race, but broke a muscle. In 1912, when he was president of the O. U. A. C., he again did not enter for the 120 yards hurdles, but ran in the quarter and half mile races; in the former he was beaten two yards by D. Macmillan, who won for Cambridge in "record" time, 49 2-5sec., and in the latter he was beaten by Philip Baker, the Cambridge president. He ran in the half-mile race for Oxford and Cambridge against Harvard and Yale in 1911, but was beaten by the Harvard first string. He was English amateur champion over hurdles in 1910 and 1912, and the Scottish amateur champion for the hurdles and the quarter-mile in 1910. He won these two events against Ireland in the same year.






## THE WEATHER.

### RAIN CONTINUES IN SOUTH PENINSUAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 27.

The disturbance from the west is only feeble, causing a cloud in North-west India, but has not yet given rain further east than Jask. Rain continues in the South Peninsula. Nagapatam, Pamban each reporting one and half inches.

Forecast:—Some light showers in North-west India and continued rainfall in the South Peninsula.

### TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 27th NOV. 1913.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally. Cotton crop estimate 12 annas. Kharif harvests over. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops sowings and toria corps suffering.

Hansi—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat smaller area sown this year.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Cawnpore—Drought still continues. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar—Bright, no sign of rain.

Amraoti—Looks like clearing up. Cotton picking general.

Khamgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Dhulia.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arrivals large. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton picking general. Cotton crop excellent and estimate 17 aanas. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Broach.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Partially cotton crop making good progress. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

| Names of Stations. | Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours. | Rainfall past 24 hours. | Rainfall since 1st November to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rushire (25th) ... | 79·3 | 60·0 | 0·82 | 1·19 |
| Jask ... | 80·3 | 66·3 | ... | 0·03 |
| Muskat (25th) ... | 79·8 | 70·1 | ... | ... |
| Multan ... | 78·5 | 49·0 | ... | ... |
| Rawalpindi ... | 73·4 | 37·1 | ... | 0·11 |
| Lahore ... | 77·9 | 43·2 | ... | 0·03 |
| Sialkot ... | 77·3 | 44·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ambala ... | 77·5 | 44·9 | ... | 0·05 |
| Delhi ... | 76·5 | 53·3 | ... | ... |
| Agra ... | 78·8 | 50·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Mainpuri ... | 79·3 | 48·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jhansi ... | 82·1 | 49·0 | ... | ... |
| Cawnpore ... | 76·6 | 48·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Allahabad ... | 81·1 | 48·0 | ... | ... |
| Jacobabad ... | 81·1 | 48·3 | ... | 0·00 |
| Karachi ... | 83·5 | 63·5 | ... | ... |
| Ajmer ... | 77·6 | 48·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jaipur ... | 81·2 | 48·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Kotah ... | 81·6 | 53·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Beawar ... | 85·0 | 53·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Dwarka ... | 85·8 | 64·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Veraval ... | 90·1 | 67·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Rajkot ... | 90·6 | 64·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bhavnagar Para. | 90·0 | 69·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Surat ... | 95·4 | 68·6 | ... | 0·00 |
| Ahmedabad ... | 90·6 | 64·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Deesa ... | 89·3 | 59·9 | ... | 0·00 |
| Neemuch ... | 80·9 | 54·0 | ... | 0·00 |
| Indore ... | 85·6 | 62·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Jubbulpore ... | 82·8 | 52·3 | ... | 0·01 |
| Saugor ... | 81·8 | 57·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hoshungabad ... | 84·6 | 62·4 | ... | 0·00 |
| Khandwa ... | 90·2 | 62·1 | ... | 0·00 |
| Akola ... | 90·2 | 65·5 | ... | 0·01 |
| Amraoti ... | 87·8 | 64·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Nagpur ... | 87·6 | 62·8 | ... | 0·00 |
| Chanda ... | 88·0 | 64·0 | ... | ... |
| Raipur ... | 87·7 | 63·6 | ... | 0·20 |
| BOMBAY ... | 83·3 | 74·4 | ... | ... |
| Ratnagiri ... | 9·4 | 74·9 | ... | ... |
| Moramgao ... | 8·0 | 74·- | ... | ... |
| Katwar ... | 91·7 | 70·5 | ... | ... |
| Malegaon ... | 93·9 | 71·1 | ... | ... |
| Ahmednagar ... | 87·1 | 5·5 | ... | ... |
| Poona ... | 90·5 | 63·3 | ... | ... |
| Sholapur ... | 89·3 | 64·6 | ... | 0·01 |
| Bijapur ... | 88·2 | 64·8 | ... | 0·14 |
| Belgaum ... | 81·3 | 62·5 | ... | 0·82 |
| Aurangabad ... | 87·4 | 65·9 | ... | 0·03 |
| Nizamabad (Baidar) ... | 83·9 | 60·7 | ... | 0·00 |
| Hyderabad ... | 84·8 | 64·7 | ... | 0·03 |
| Mangalore ... | 94·3 | 74·3 | ... | 0·03 |
| Calicut ... | 87·8 | 75·6 | ... | 3·57 |
| Cochin ... | 90·7 | 77·2 | ... | 3·51 |
| Colombo ... | 88·5 | 73·5 | 0·16 | 7·85 |
| Masulipatam ... | 84·8 | 69·2 | ... | 0·00 |
| Bellary ... | 90·5 | 62·3 | ... | 0·01 |
| Cuddapah ... | 89·5 | 69·5 | ... | 0·00 |
| Madras ... | 86·5 | 76·5 | 0·50 | 13·27 |
| Bangalore ... | 81·8 | 66·8 | ... | 0·11 |
| Coimbatore ... | 89·4 | 71·3 | 0·31 | 1·49 |
| Trichinopoly ... | 84·1 | 72·3 | 1·55 | 6·84 |
| Negapatam ... | 86·2 | 72·7 | 1·48 | 25·48 |

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 27th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and minimum temperature are in defect,

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in Sind, lightly clouded in west Rajputana and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana and lower Sind. Night temperature is in defect in Rajputans.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess at Rajkot and Surat Maximum temperature is above normal at Bhuj, Dwarka and Indore also.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri; minimum temperature is above normal at Bombay and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—The distrubed conditions in Persia appear to be advancing eastwards; cloud has increased in the Punjab and Sind. In south-east Madras, the area of rainfall has decreased. Seas, however, continue rough on the south Coromandel coast.

Local rain is likely in south-east Madras and some showers in south Malabar. Light pricipitation is possible in the north Punjab and in the south Bombay Deccan.


## TROPICAL DEBILITY.

### HOW TO OVERCOME THE WEAKNESS IT CAUSES.

Sir Thomas Stevenson and Sir Shirley Murphy, in their treatise on "Hygiene and Public Health," write with regard to the effect of the Indian climate: "The digestive powers are lessened, the nervous system is depressed, the functions of restoration and blood-making and the power of forming new and healthy tissues are all decreased."

Under these circumstances, it is hardly wonderful that people resort to "pegs" to buck them up. They are wiser, however, who pin their faith to Sanatogen, which gives the most refreshing and lasting feeling of well-being. It restores the physical strength and revitalises the nervous system, and, as a distinguished physician has written, "gives to brain and nerves their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it."

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Sanatogen's value is so generally recognised that innumerable residents in India take it regularly every day to keep them in a condition of perfect fitness, both mental and bodily.


## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 27th November, 1913, was 30·117 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F, all Aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

## HONORARY MAGISTRATES OF BOMBAY.

### NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The revised list of Bombay Honorary Magistrates, published in the "Government Gazette" yesterday, shows that the following new nominations have been made:

Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkate.
Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Navalkar.
Mr. Dost Mahomed Cur Mahomed.
Dr. Huseinbhai Abdul Kadir Nakhoda.
Dr. Nadershah H. E. Sukhia.
Mr. A. C. Owen.
Rao Saheb Purshotum Odhauji.
Mr. Rustam Pestonji Masani.
Mr. Salebhai C. Barodawalla.
Mr. Shamrao Wamanrao Mahtre.
Mr. F. H. Simkin.
Mr. Tulsidas Keshavdas.
Mr. Vali Mahomed Devji.

A special train, conveying the Maharaja of Jessulmer to his wedding with the sister of the Raj Saheb of Dhraganilara, arrived at Wadhwan on Monday, when the Maharaja and the party were accorded a hearty welcome by a deputation comprising of Kumars, State officers, and Bhayats. The train arrived at Dhragandhra in the evening when a salute was fired. Formal introduction then took place, and the Raja Saheb conducted in Shamiana erected outside the station. Here the Dewan Saheb of Dhragandhra introduced the State officers Kumars and Bhayats, to the Bridegroom, and the guests were introduced by the Dewan Saheb of the Maharana of Jessulmera. The party was then driven in an imposing procession to the palace, and at nightfall the marriage ceremony was performed. The firing of guns and a *feu de joie* announced the Hastmelap ceremony was over. After the ceremony was concluded the bride Shri Gulabjialbag and the bridegroom were driven to the temporary residence in Mab Saheb's bunglow.


NO PAINS—NO GAINS. But what do you gain if you have pain in any part of your body—be it headache, backache, rheumatism, neuralgia or pain in the joints or muscles? Certainly in that case you really gain if you take pains to get a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB from your Chemist. It gives relief in a rub. See that you get PAIN-RUB and no substitute to avoid disappointment. Of all Stores and Chemists.




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G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager.

# Bombay Gazette.

## CHRISTMAS NUMBER, 1913.

THE Christmas Number of the *Bombay Gazette*, this year will surpass its predecessors in bulk and literary merit.

Among other features it will contain the following new stories by well-known authors :—

A CHRISTMAS TEMPTATION,
By Fergus Hume.

THE SNOW MAN,
By Alice & Claude Askew.

Dr. LYON'S LOST PRESCRIPTION,
By Algernon Gissing.

AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR,
By Harold Bindloss.

HER NEW YEAR'S EVE,
By Mrs. C. E. Weighall.

WHEN THE THAW CAME,
By Hilda Cowham.

THE KITTENS AND THE PLUM-PUDDING.
By Louis Wain.

A ROMANCE OF OLDEN TIMES,
By W. H. Robertson.

THE SCOUTS' CHRISTMAS HOAX,
By A. Norman.

ONCE A YEAR,
By Barry Page.

EVERY MAN'S HAND AGAINST HIM,
By Annie S. Swan.

SOMEBODY'S SONG,
By Annie S. Swan.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE CHRISTMAS TRAVELLERS,
By Katharine Tynan.

ALTERED TIMES,
By Jessie Pope.

CHRISTMAS IN THE FUTURE,
By Jessie Pope.

SANTA CLAUS'S NEPHEW,
By Owen Oliver.

MY IDEAL CHRISTMAS,
By The Bishop of Durham, Sir J. D. Rees, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P. etc., etc.,

AND

CHRISTMAS CHATS
BY
The BISHOP DURHAM,
Sir J. D. REES,
Sir GEORGE DOUGLAS,
Rev. A. N. COOPER,
GEORGE ROBEY,
CONNIE EDISS,
GEORGE FORMBY,
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.


THE
# Bombay Gazette
**Friday, 28th November, 1913.**


## LORD KITCHENER AND THE VICEROYALTY.

In discussing the question of the Viceroyalty of India a few days ago, the *Times* advanced the statement that if Lord Kitchener should again be a candidate for the position he would certainly be appointed. It is to be hoped that the *Times* rightly interprets the views of His Majesty's Government on this matter. It may be recalled that when Lord Minto's period of office was drawing towards a close the suggestion that Lord Kitchener should be appointed as his successor was received with warm approval by those who had congnizance of his qualifications and who realised the needs of India. There was consequently widespread regret when it became apparent that the appointment would not be made, and all that can be said at the moment is that India's loss has proved Egypt's gain. The apprehension expressed by hostile critics of British administration, notably in Bengal, at the possibility of Lord Kitchener following Lord Minto afforded an eloquent testimony of the suitability of the nomination. It was sought to create the impression that Lord Kitchener was merely a ruthless soldier, and in the face of historical evidence to the contrary, the argument was propounded that a soldier is an unsuitable person to be at the head of the Government of India. But Lord Kitchener, as well as being a soldier, has proved himself to be an able and efficient administrator and a man of tact and sound judgment; and it may be said without hesitation that his skilful diplomacy, using that word in its finer sense, saved the Empire from a war in Europe and hastened the end of a long and costly campaign in South Africa. That the Fashoda incident brought England and France to the very verge of hostilities is now a matter of notoriety. Sir Edward Monson, the British Ambassador in Paris, had instructions to intimate to M. Delcasse that we should insist on the evacuation of the place by the Marchand expedition. M. Delcasse's position was a difficult one. The gallant march of Marchand and his handful of followers from the Congo to the Nile had fired the imagination of the French people. The idea that in the hour of success the expedition were be deprived of the fruits of their triumph was a bitter one for France to contemplate. The French Government realised the hopelessness of the situation; but they had the nation to appease and that they would never have succeeded in doing if Marchand had complained of harsh conduct on the part of the British commander. But so far from complaining, Marchand was enthusiastic over the manner in which he had been treated by Kitchener. "We were like comrades," he exclaimed enthusiastically to an English journalist who met him on his way down to Cairo where he was given facilities to communicate with his Government. And so it was that the British ultimatum was never delivered, and the way was paved for the Anglo-French *entente*. In South Africa, again, the Boers trusted Lord Kitchener, where they distrusted the civil authorities, and his personality was a potent factor in accelerating the compact of peace. It is not necessary in India to expatiate on Lord Kitchener's administrative and organising capacity. That was amply demonstrated during his tenure of the office of Commander-in-Chief, and it had, moreover, been proved in a very striking way when, with exiguous financial resources, he organised victory in the Sudan and recovered for Egypt her lost province. Since his return to Cairo as the representative of Great Britain, Lord Kitchener has manifested a practical interest in the problems of the peasantry, which are akin to those that affect the lives of the Indian ryot. His experience of men, his moral courage and his administrative genius would be invaluable to India, and if he came to this country those who served under him might rest assured that as he demanded loyalty of them they could count on loyalty from him. Statesmanship is urgently needed in India at the present stage of her development, and in Lord Kitchener she would have a man strong enough not to be swayed by the clamour of the moment; prudent enough to be silent when speech could only add to Imperial difficulties; and loyal enough not to interfere ruthlessly with administrators of tried capacity who know the work with which they are entrusted and the needs of the Provinces in which their lot is cast.

MALARIA IN SALSETTE. At a time when so much attention is being paid to the development and extension of the city of Bombay, a report such as that which has been prepared by Major Marjoribanks, I.M.S., on the incidence of malaria in the various parts of the island of Salsette is most valuable. Whatever may be done to provide more building sites near the Fort, Salsette, which is already a place of residence for business people, both European and Indian, must be increasingly developed, as a suburb, and the information which is now supplied affords practical guidance to the town-planner in his search for suitable building spaces. Salsette contains areas which are malarious to a high degree. The villagers dwelling on the slopes and at the foot of the hills suffer severely. Those in urban areas or in rural districts near the sea are healthy, except along Bassein Creek where the sea breezes are obstructed. It is obvious that in an island of this size where the breeding places are natural, to open a mosquito campaign would be out of the question, but Major Marjoribanks recommends that everything possible should be done to make the villages accessible to the winds coming from the sea. Grass should be cut early and kept close, while a wide space free of trees round each village would be a sanitary measure. Regarding the provision of new sites the important point to be remembered is that while parts of Salsette are about as malarious as any place could be, there are considerable areas with practically no malaria at all, so that in the selection of sites it is possible to adopt a high standard of immunity. The great point is the provision of adequate means of communication with the healthy spots, and it is the absence of this hitherto which has often caused those who have built their own houses to be content with a relatively unhealthy neighbourhood. A tramway or omnibus service is again suggested and this matter becoming one of the most important questions of the near future.

"UNDIPLOMATIC." It is significant that a leading Ministerial organ in London should express its regret at "the undiplomatic language of an experienced diplomat like Lord Hardinge," in connection with the South African troubles. We have already pointed out the necessity for prudent and wise action at the present juncture; that is if it is desired to redress the grievances of the Indians in South Africa. Recrimination will serve no useful purpose, and there are personages who ought to be above indulging in recriminations. No sober-minded man can imagine that the Union Government will be persuaded to give way if the tactics at present in operation in India are maintained; on the contrary they are likely to take up a still more hostile attitude to the unfortunate Indians. Notwithstanding the denials of General Botha and Lord Gladstone, charges of flogging of both men and women are still being publicly repeated in this country, and appeals for funds are being made on the strength of these accusations. It may be urged, however, that when persons in high positions act indiscretely there is some excuse for the indiscretions of less prominent people.

H. E. the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Assmuth, S. J., to be an Ordinary Fellow of the University vice Mr. J. N. Fraser, M. A., resigned.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Salsette" with the homeward Mails of the Nov. 22 arrived at Aden at 1 P. M. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. "Mooltan" with the outward Mails of the Nov. 21 instant passed Suez at 11 A. M. on Thursday.

## Notes of the Day.

The Bombay death-rate increased slightly during last week. Deaths numbered 561, compared with 542 in the week before, giving a rate of 29·78 as against 28·77. Diseases of the respiratory system which were again responsible for the largest number of deaths rose from 139 to 168. Births dropped from 493 to 461.

The loss of the Titanic caused an insistent demand that passenger ships should be provided with sufficient boats to carry everyone on board. The enquiry into the loss of the Volturno, however, has revealed the fact that the ship had boat accommodation for 150 more passengers than were on board, and that if there had been no boats at all fewer people would have been drowned. The moral to be drawn is not that boats are superfluous, but that it is a mistake to depend too much on any special precaution against loss of life at sea.

Estimates which have been received lately point to a shortage in the American cotton crop, and coming a little nearer home, it is interesting to look at Egypt. This is about the time of the year when estimates of the Egyptian crop may be regarded as reliable, and disappointment seems to be in store here again. The Alexandria Produce Association has estimated the crop at seven million cantars and general opinion appears to support that figure. This quantity is appreciably smaller than area last year's crop in spite of an increased area of cultivation and the raising of the Assuan Dam.

It will be interesting to see what effect the new scheme for popularising the Territorials will produce. But in offering inducements to employers to give their men facilities for the performance of military duty, the right line is being adopted. It is the fashion nowadays to deride the British youth and deplore his lack of patriotism. Doubtless there are a certain number of young men who are too slack to shoulder a rifle, but there are a great many more who would willingly serve, if the conditions of their employment permitted them to do so without making unreasonable sacrifices.

The recent discovery of some very fine cave pearls at Matlock recalls the fact, which is not generally known, perhaps, that there was a time when Britain was famous for its pearls. A breastplate studded with them was dedicated to Venus by Caesar. As early as 1355, Scotch pearls were well-known in Paris; and in the reign of Charles II. the Scotch pearl-trade was flourishing. Even as late as 1865 Scotland produced pearls to the value of £12,000. A Welsh pearl presented to Charles II.'s Queen, found a place in the British crown.

If Miss Margaret Russell, who delivered a lecture to the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association on Tuesday night, is correctly reported, she was daring enough to make a generalisation as to what is the most difficult art. Miss Russell was lecturing on Sheridan, and in the course of her analysis of his life and work she said that play-writing was the most difficult art in the world. "Every generation has produced some admirable novelists, if not of the first rank, then of the second rank, whose works are still read and appreciated." It all depends upon the point of view: if the superlative work of a genius is being examined, the temptation is, in a fit of admiration, to say that his is the most difficult art. But there are so many arts, all of which have been perpetuated in immortal works of genius. Who shall say that it was more difficult to carve one of the wonderful statues by Rodin or Michael Angelo than to write "The School for Scandal;" or that the painting of a Rembrandt was easier than the composing of, say, Rubenstein's Melody in F?

The settlement of the dispute between the P. and O. Company and its officers has elicited a delightful suggestion from the *Spectator*, whose knowledge of the financial resources of the Company is apparently as hazy as its ideas of the class of passengers carried by the line. "We wonder," writes the *Spectator*, "whether it would be possible to increase the pay of captains by means of a capitation fee, say, of a shilling on every first-class passenger, sixpence on every second-class passenger, and one penny on every third-class passenger. We have never met a passenger who would have grudged good pay to the commander to whom the safety of every one on board is committed. The junior officers would then have a prize to look forward to, and they would well deserve it when they attained it." The P. and O. is happily in such a strong position that it can well afford to give adequate remuneration to its captains, and there is not the slightest ground for suggesting a poll-tax on passengers. The idea of a P. and O. commander collecting a penny from each "third-class passenger" is a delicious flight of humour.

When Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher, at present acting as Madras Government Entomologist, returns to Pusa, after the forthcoming Meeting of the Board of Agriculture in India at Coimbatore, he will be succeeded by Mr. Ballard, late Government Entomologist in Nyasaland.

## MANY UNROMANTIC NAMES.

### SOUTH AFRICAN NOMENCLATURE.

(By "PELOPS" in *United Empire.*)

Many travellers in South Africa have been struck by the lack of variety in the names given to the various settlements scattered throughout the Sub-Continent. The number of places bearing the same name with sometimes slight variations in spelling, the occasionally inappropriate nature of the place-names, and the lack of invention shown in the haphazard distribution of these names have struck every observer. This charge as far as Dutch names are concerned is partly true, as the Dutch lacked the poetry and imagination which are so often found associated with the nomenclature of a country. But when we examine the whole range of South African names we find that the country is particularly rich in the variety and appropriateness of its nomenclature. Many languages have been pressed into the service. English, Dutch, French, Portuguese, Kafir, and all the different native dialects have been used, and it is only the hasty observer who is unable to find picturesqueness and charm in the place-names of South Africa. It is quite true, as Thompson plaintively complains in his "Travels," that many places bear the same name—but is not this a characteristic of every country under the sun? And Thompson was, of course, only writing of South Africa as he then knew it. "We halted at Modderfontein," he writes, "an appellation so common that I have visited above a dozen places of that name. The appellation being given from some quality common to many places, and seldom with that nice and accurate discrimination which seizes the distinctive and peculiar features alone and embodies them in a name." Hall, another writer, laments that "Cape Colony may verily bear the palm amongst all its sisters for the totally unromantic nature of the proper names it has conferred on its mountains, hills, rivers, and towns."

Other authors have voiced the same complaint but they have overlooked the fact that South African scenery, although wonderfully beautiful and striking, repeats itself time after time in a succession of similar formations, and, that at any rate on the rolling veld, it would be difficult to find natural features sufficiently distinctive to supply a series of romantic place-names. Kloof and Karoo are the main features of the scenery, and from Carnarvon to the Transvaal there is the same type of scenery spread out in different ways, all essentially "African" and not giving much scope for the exercise of ingenuity by an unromantic people.

NATIVE NAMES LOST.

The history of most countries lies embedded in its nomenclature. This is in the main true of South Africa, though it is to be regretted that many of the former native names have been lost and will never again be traced by the inquirer. It would be comparatively easy to trace the main course of South African history by means of this science alone were all other records destroyed; not perhaps in strict chronological order, but with sufficient clearness to enable the student to pick out distinct periods and to weave a mantle of romance round the different incidents that gave birth to the place-names. But as we know that the Portuguese were the first Europeans to visit South Africa it is well to examine some of the evidences they have left of their sojourn in the country. Taking the coast names there are to be found clear evidences of Portuguese influence and much historic information might be gleaned from the sequence of these names. Thus the number of Saints who have been called upon shows that the Portuguese were Catholics. Even comparatively unimportant points connected with the first voyages can be determined by the peculiar application of certain names. That the Portuguese must have arrived at the Cape during the south-easterly gales is fairly evident from the fact that the name first given to the promontory was Cabo Tormentoso, or Cape of Storms. Like Cabo Tormentoso, many of the old Portuguese names have disappeared, but sufficient remain to entertain the traveller. Saldanha Bay, Cape L'Agulhas, Cape Infanta, Cape Vacca, Cape Recife, Algoa Bay (formerly Golfo da Roca), Cape Padrone, and Delagoa Bay are perhaps the chief remaining monuments of Portuguese discovery. Saldanha Bay was of course named after Antonio de Saldanha, the first European to ascend Table Mountain, which he named Pico Fragoso, and to drink in the unrivalled glories of the far-spreading landscape. Cape L'Agulhas, formerly Ponta de S. Brandao, means Needle Cape; Cape Vacca, formerly Cabo das Vaccas, shows that the Portuguese found cattle grazing near the shores; Cape Recife was formerly Cabo do Recife—Cape of the Reef; Algoa Bay means simply the Lagoon; and Cape Padrone means Cape Pillar, because, as its former name Padrao de S. Gregorio shows, it was named the Pillar of St. Gregory. Most of the old Portuguese place-names were particularly appropriate to the locality. What can be more expressive of the disgust of the Portuguese at coming to the sandy waste lying to the south of Walfisch Bay than the name Areias Gordas, signifying hellish sands; or than Praia das Pedras, stony beach, now Rock Bay? Praia das Nevoas is also a particularly poetic name meaning shore of mist; and Ponta dos Ilheos, the bridge of islands, designating a broken cape jutting out into the sea; Terra dos Bramidos, the name given to the coast to the south of the Orange River where the heavy swell caused a continuous roar (bramido); and Terra das Trovoadas, land of thunderstorms, a name given to the Long Kloof—are all expressive names.

DUTCH INFLUENCE.

Unfortunately the prosaic Dutch when they arrived in the country were either ignorant of, or ruthlessly altered, many of these charming Portuguese place-names and substituted others which lacked both imagination and poetic feeling. The Angra de Saldanha became Tafel Baai; the Angra S. Blaize was renamed Mossel Bay or Mussel Bay—a name that has been repeatedly confused with a certain Admiral Mossel who visited the bay a century later; the Serra dos Reis became the Olifant Bergen when it was discovered that the elephant roamed wild in the district; the Serra da Penha was changed into Vogel Klip; and the Rio do Infante became Oliphant River. Some of the changes introduced by the Dutch were doubtless justified, but others seem to have been given on the same principle as the Bastard in "King John" exclaims:—

"If his name be George I'll call him Peter
For new made honour doth forget men's names";

for the Dutch seem to have been genuinely anxious to obliterate all trace of the earlier adventurous spirits who had passed hesitatingly along the African coast. Certain it is that the names of most of the old Portuguese discoverers have been erased from the map of South Africa and even Bartholomeo Diaz is only honoured by an obscure cape on the east coast which still bears his name.

The gradual penetration of the Dutch into the interior can be followed in the names they gave to their settlements, Nieuwelanden, now Newlands, suggests a certain paucity of invention, and Wijnberg or Wynberg—wine mountain—suggests the commercial instinct of the Dutch. The newcomers were particularly anxious to honour their different Governors and leading men, or perhaps these gentlemen sought a posthumous fame by honouring themselves, and Simon's Town and Stellenbosch, named after Van der Stell; Drakenstein, named after Baron von Rheede, Lord of Drakenstein; Oudtshoorn, named after Baron von Rheede von Oudtshoorn; Plettenberg Bay, called after Baron von Plettenberg; Janssenville, after Governor Janssens; Graaf-Reinet, named in honour of Governor De Graaf and his lady—are a few examples of this form of vanity which was afterwards practised by the English in such places as Grahamstown, Durban, Cathcart, Somerset East, Cradock, and dozens of other towns and villages. There are, however, some Dutch names that have a poetic significance. The Paarl is an instance of this higher stage of nomenclature as the name is aptly given to a very beautiful district of Cape Colony and signifies the jewel or pearl. Such names, however, are not frequently to be met with. There are numbers of ugly Dutch names in the country as well as a few charming combinations such as Mooifontein (pretty fountain or well) and Bloemfontein (fountain of flowers), but most of the "fonteins" rejoice in such unsavoury prefixes as Stink, Slang Pekel, Brak, and Zout. The numerous dorps and burgs (villages and towns), sluits (ditch), stads (town), kops (hill), and vleis (a hollow filled with water), are nearly all named after the first settler or some place in the Homeland. Examples such as Humansdorp, Maasdorp, Steynsburg abound on every side.

COMMONPLACE ENGLISH.

The English names are not worth much attention. They are nearly all commonplace, although they frequently keep in memory some great statesman or striking event. Some, such as Port Elizabeth, named after the wife of Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, "best of women" as her monument testifies, and Port Alfred, named after the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, are quite unworthy of a country abounding in striking dialects that might have presented some pleasing native combination. It is a great pity that more use has not been made of the native languages for it is only when one comes to the native names that the real interest of South African nomenclature is to be found. Hottentot names are not so few as might be imagined. There are the Camdeboo Mountains, signifying green grassy undulations; the karoo meaning dry place, Kraggakamma and Keiskamma of which the "Kamma" is Hottentot for water, and the names of many small streams such as the Goudine, Gouritz, Zitzikama, Gamka Dwyka, and Kouga proclaim a Hottentot origin. Many of the names used amongst the native races are particularly interesting, but unfortunately they are quickly falling out of use and are practically unknown to the European population. Cape Town is known to the Hottentots as 'Hu-'gais, literally cloud-enveloped, and everyone who has seen the tablecloth on the top of Table Mountain will appreciate the appropriateness of this metaphor. The Orange River is the Ku-nene, literally river-great, and the Zwarte Bergen are the 'Nu-'Khara, and T'mumcumqua, or mountain of the mist, is the Hottentot name for the great Winterhoek or Cockscomb Mountains. In the neighbourhood of Uitenhage traces of the original Hottentot inhabitants abound and are to be found in such names as Coega, Gamtoos, Comda, Dinidauw, and and Kardouw, and the names of the Kowie, Kasenga, Nazai, and Kareiga rivers, all in the Albany district, are of Hottentot origin.

Kafir and Zulu names abound throughout South Africa, and nearly every place with a European name has its native equivalent. It is a pity that some scholar versed in the different dialects has not made a special study of this interesting branch of nomenclature which would, I believe, reveal in many cases a wealth of imagination and poetic fancy. Thus the Kraai River is known as i-Tyumbu, which represents a rushing suddenly into a hole; and the Victoria Falls are known to the natives as the Mosi-oa-Tunya, the smoke that thunders. In many parts of South Africa native names are more numerous than European; such as Natal where Isandhlwana, Ixopo, Isipingo, Nkandhla, Umlongosi, Umsinga, Quathlomda (Drakeosburg Mountains), and the rivers Umzimkulu, Tugela, and Umtamvuna are only a few of the better known; but as the white races encroach on the territories of the natives these names have a tendency to disappear and may be forgotten in the course of time, just as the place-names used by the Hottentots when the Dutch first landed are now almost entirely unknown.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Malda" left Aden, on Nov. 26.

Sir Henry E. E. Procter, Kt., has been nominated by H. E. the Governor to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. James P. Chrystal, whose resignation has been accepted.

Messrs. Burn and Co., of Calcutta, have built two dining saloons, one for use on metre-gauge lines and the other on broad-gauge for the use of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore. The carriages are built to meet Indian requirements (bathing, puja, etc.) No leather or rattan has been used in the construction of the vehicles.

# SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

## CRITICISMS OF VICEROY'S SPEECH.

## MORE STRIKERS RESUME WORK.

## ESPERANZA AFFAIR.

### FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 27.

Sir Thomas Smartt, opening the Congress of delegates of the Unionist Party from all quarters of the Union, said he was extremely sorry to see people in high places in India led into making statements which were causing resentment in South Africa. They must all recognise that they were members of one great Empire, and there was placed upon them the enormous obligation to do all they possibly could to remove any differences, friction, and disagreement. He regretted the statements to which he referred because they tended to lead others to understand that the bulk of the people in South Africa were likely to treat any subject races harshly and unjustly. He regretted the trouble in Natal, and would be wanting in his duty if he did not say that a great deal of the trouble must be laid at the door of the Government, but while any section of the people were in active hostility to the law it was absolutely impossible for the Government to deal with them.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech at Madras, the *Daily News* says Lord Hardinge speaks with remarkable severity, but the problem of the Indians in South Africa has been seriously mishandled, and it is both necessary and satisfactory that the voice of India should make itself heard peremptorily. It is now incumbent on the Imperial Government to intervene without further delay.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the antagonism between the Governments of India and South Africa is serious enough without the aggravation of personal recriminations between General Botha and the Viceroy. Neither is as careful in his language as is desirable. We particularly regret the undiplomatic language of an experienced diplomat like Lord Hardinge. Perhaps his was the original mistake in approaching the South African Government direct, but General Botha's Government would do well to grant a full enquiry.

COOLIES RETURN TO WORK.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 27.

The strike is collapsing and the Indians are returning to work.—Reuter.

In an interview, Mr. Macfarlane, Chairman of the Natal Provincial Council said he did not favour the repeal of the tax. He thought the present agitation was not confined to that question but was a pretext for something more farreaching If the licence were abolished the demand would immediately be made for equal rights and franchise. He did not suppose the payment at present affected more than one in every thirty Indians.

THE FATAL RIOT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

According to further details of the Esperanza affair, the police patrol only consisted of a dozen men, who had been sent to Hawksworth estate because the Indians had been threatening the natives there. The police were compelled to retreat after rescuing a trooper who had been unhorsed and wounded. Two seperate warning shots were fired, without avail, and then the leader was shot dead. The Indians made another attack but were repulsed by a volley which caused the remaining casualties. The Indians afterwards again formed up and charged. All the police sustained some hurts.

MR. HARCOURT WILL NOT SEE A DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Indians in the United Kingdom approached Mr. Harcourt, Secretary for the Colonies, to receive a deputation with reference to the position of the Indians in South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt writes regretting that he is unable to receive a deputation but that he is quite prepared to receive any statement in writing.

The Indians are much dissatisfied with the reply.—Reuter.

BRUTALITY CHARGES STILL MADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following cable dated November 26 from Mr. Ritch from Johannesburg :—"Lord Gladstone's despatch published here is a whitewashing explanation. Myself saw conclusive evidence of violent assaults on strikers. Have depositions in support of others. Lord Gladstone can only be repeating explanations given by interested employers.

Mr. Gokhale has also received the following cable, dated November 26 from the Natal Indian Association :—are "Serious brutal assaults by armed police continue. Police are given a free hand. No martial law proclaimed. Esperanza Indians fired at, two killed, two died subsequently in hospital, eight seriously injured. Police alleged self-defence, authorities endeavouring to suppress strike by force. Authorities refuse communication with strikers, insist that food be left on road. Curfew bye-laws have been revised and passes demanded from all Indians. Meetings in country prohibited. Strikers helpless, terrorized to work by force. Ministers decline afford relief. Association experiencing difficulties in verifying information. West, charged with harbouring strikers, has been bailed. Refugees taken by police to Phoenix guarded. Representative inquiry essential immediately."

AN INDEPENENDENT REPORT TO BE MADE.

Mr. G. R. Gokhale states that the Rev. C. F. Andrews, who is well-known throughout India has offered to proceed to South Africa immediately and to report on the Situation. Mr. Andrews leaves Delhi on Thursday and sails from Calcutta on Nov. 30 direct for Durban. The boat is expected to reach Natal in nineteen days.

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

A largely attended public meeting was held in Bangalore City last night to express sympathy with the Indians in South Africa and to concert measures for their relief.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Mr. Andrews has written the following letter to the *Statesman* :—

SIR,—I have read with the greatest interest your leading article published on the above question. The conclusion at which you arrived, namely the repatriation of all Indians, has at first sight much to commend it, and your statement of the case was very strong indeed. But a deeper consideration of the issues makes the solution you propose fail at the most crucial point of all

The present struggle in South Africa, is not now primarily an economic one, as it has been in the past. Immigration of cheap Indian labour has now ceased, and even new indentured labour is prohibited after the expiry of the present time-services. The real issue is whether the naturalized Indians already settled in South Africa, who have shown such remarkable industrial and moral qualities, are to be regarded as a civilized or as an uncivilized community, and behind this issue lies the larger issue still of the status of India herself Is she to-day, with her own great past traditions and her more recent modern progress to rank among the civilized peoples of the world ? Or is she to be an outcast and a pariah among the nation ?

Such a vital issue will not be settled by a mere repatriation of the South African Indians. On the contrary this will have the appearance of a surrender of the main position, Canada may next clamour for the repatriation of the flourishing Sikh community in Vancouver. Australia may close entirely her already half-shut doors. British East Africa and the West Indian Colonial group may pass outrageous penal laws. Even the United States may not prove strong enough to stem the forces of race-prejudice on her western borders. Thus India, whose very proaress seems more and more to depend on having outlets for her new activities, may become sealed up and shut within her own borders.

The struggle, therefore—so it appears to me—must be fought out to the bitter end. For everyone of us in this country it is necessary to recognise the fact, that the honour of India is involved in the struggle. If she loses, she sinks to the level of the backward nations. Our duty is to see that she does not lose, but win.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

## ANOTHER STEAMER ON FIRE.

### FLAMES ONLY EXTINGUISHED BY SCUTTLING HER.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The steamer "Kangean," from Sumatra, arrived at Lisbon on Monday with her cargo on fire. The flames were only extinguished by scuttling her. The pumps are now starting to pump out the water. The bows were a float yesterday. The after-part is aground.—Reuter.

## ESPIONAGE IN GERMANY.

### NEW BILL IN THE REICHSTAG

LONDON, Nov. 27.

A new espionage bill was introduced in the Reichstag yesterday. It imposes penalities for the publication of military secrets in the Press.

General von Falkenhayn and Admiral von Tirpitz spoke, dwelling on the spread of espionage of late years, and the need for a more stringent law.—Reuter.

## BRITISH WARSHIP LAUNCHED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The battleship "Warspite" was launched at Devonport to-day.

Mrs. Austen Chamberlain christened the vessel.

Mr. Churchill was present.—Reuter.

## U. S. ARMY ESTIMATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

The Army estimates amount to 106 million dollars, the largest on record.—Reuter.

## MEXICAN WOUNDED.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Seven hundred Federal prisoners have arrived at Juarez. The hospitals are crowded with wounded.—Reuter.

## EMPIRE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Haldane, presiding at a dinner at the Savoy given to members of the Empire Parliaments, hoped that his overseas colleagues would visit the Motherland more often. We had much to learn as to what was going on in the Dominions. The common purpose animating the Motherland and the Dominions was developing more rapidly than was perhaps realised.—Reuter.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

# GENERAL ELECTION.

## NOT TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE 1915.

### STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT WHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The conference of the National Liberal Federation at Leeds was chiefly remarkable for the feeling against an increase in Navy estimates.

Mr. Illingworth, the Government Whip, announced that there would not be a general election before 1915.—Reuter.

## "VOLTURNO" INQUIRY.

### LOSS OF LIFE INCREASED BY BOATS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

At the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the "Volturno" counsel for the Board of Trade stated that the vessel carried nineteen boats, which could accommodate 150 more passengers than were on board. It was a remarkable fact, after the experience in the wreck of the "Titanic," that the loss of life would have been less if the "Volturno" had carried no boats at all.

All the boats used came to grief, many passengers being drowned thereby. The "Volturno's" cargo consisted of barrels of tar and oil, peat moss, rags and straw-covered bottles.

The captain and those who knew believed that the ship might sink at any moment. The captain and chief engineer with two sailors laboured throughout the night making rafts which they hoped might save some of the 300 to 400 passengers aboard. When the rescuing boats arrived, the captain told the emigrants to jump into the sea. They refused, however, whereupon the engineers and several seamen jumped overboard to show the emigrants the way.

Lord Desart, who presided, said the gallant tradition of the sea was followed.—Reuter.

## HUMAN SACRIFICE.

### INDIANS PROTEST AGAINST EARL'S COURT SHOW.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Sir George Birdwood, presided at a meeting last night, arranged by the London Hindu Sabha, and moved a resolution of protest against the exhibition of the Siva ritual murder in the Indian pageant at Earl's Court, being of opinion that it would be most painful to Hindu and other Indian residents in London, and likely to create ill-feeling among His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects.

Sir George Birdwood said that while human sacrifice had been practised by the Hindus in common with all historic peoples of the old world, excepting the Zoroastrian Persians, it was most undesirable, incorrect and fanciful that a representation of a sacrifice on somewhat a wholesale scale should be shown in London.

A second resolution directed the Chairman to communicate the protest to the Lord Chamberlain and the India Office.—Reuter.

## THE TERRITORIALS.

### MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY TO THE DEPUTATION.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Mr. Asquith, replying to a deputation from the Council of the Territorials, regretted that the obligation of the community to keep the Territorials efficient had been so irregularly recognised in different parts of the country.

The Government were most anxious to meet every legitimate demand and do everything in their power to render the smooth and efficient working of the force easier than it had been.—Reuter.

## AEROPLANE MYSTERY.

### CHARRED CORPSES FOUND IN A DESOLATE SPOT.

MOURMELON, Nov. 27.

The remains of a biplane with two charred corpses have been found in a desolate spot on the borders of Aube and Marne. Some buttons and a pair of shoes are the sole indications that the victims were officers.—Reuter.

## OIL CONCESSIONS.

### WITHDRAWAL FROM COLOMBIA CONTRACT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The American Press has been criticising the oil concessions obtained in Colombia by Lord Murray as likely to lead to friction between England and America.

Messrs. Pearson, Ltd. in a letter to the papers, to-day, announce that they have received a cablegram from Lord Murray that he has withdrawn from the contract to develop the oil resources of Colombia owing to the political feeling which has been engendered.—Reuter.

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF A CHEQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Towards the end of last month a cheque for Rs. 25,500, purporting to bear the signature of Mr. R. M. Cohen, Manager of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., was presented at the Eastern Bank, and duly paid on the following day. On November 6 Messrs. Sassoon informed the bank that the cheque was a forgery. An application was made at the Calcutta Police Court yesterday for an order directing inquiries by the C. I. D.

# TO HELP POOR FAMILIES.

## GOVERNOR OPENS AN INSTITUTION.

### MEMORIAL FOR THE KAPOLE BANIA COMMUNITY.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon performed last evening the opening ceremony of Sheth Bhagwandas Narotam das Kapole Nivas, erected by Mrs. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, in memory of her late husband, on the junction of New Charney Road and Sandhurst Road, for the benefit of the Kapole Bania Community. The building consists of four storeys, with a central hall and shops on the ground floor. It The building has a Coorla stone facing with the cornices, pediments and other architectural features of white Porebunder stone ; and has a flat roof throughout its length. For the occasion, it was prettily decorated with flags and steamers, and Chinese lanterns were hung up in the windows and in the galleries. The large courtyard at the back was used for the reception of those who attended the function, a large platform being erected in the centre for Their Excellencies and other distinguished persons.

Amongst those present on the occasion were the Hon. Mr. P. D. Patani, the Hon. Mr. J.P. Orr, Mr. H.B. Clayton, Mr. J. Mackison, Dr. Robert Scott, Mr. Donald, Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Mr. Tribhowandas Varjivnndas, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. H. L. Kavle, and many Kapoles and other Hindus.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, on arrival, were received by Sir Jugmohandas Virjiuundas, Mr. Gordhandas Bhagwandas Narotamdas and the Trustees of the Nivas, and were conducted to the dais. Their Excellencies having taken seats, Mr. Gordhandas opened the proceedings by reading an address on behalf of his mother, Mrs Bhagwandas. Amongst other things it stated:—

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

"In approaching your Excellency with a request to perform this ceremony, we first thought that the matter being sectional, it was somewhat presumptuous on our part to invite your Excellency to give the movement the influence of your Excellency's high and distinguished position; but knowing your earnest sympathy for every benevolent scheme—however small or sectional—for the amelioration of the condition of the different communities, we at last ventured to submit the request to your Excellency through my worthy uncle, Sir Jugmohandas Varjivandas, and we are extremely grateful to him for his valuable assistance in the matter, and to your Excellency for your complying with our request so readily. To all of us, therefore, it is a matter of immense gratification and great significance, that the very first public function with which your Excellency has been pleased to associate yourself on your settling down in Bombay practically for the first time after assuming the reins of Government, should be the inauguration of an institution for giving some relief to a few of that section of our people hard-pressed by the great difficulty of finding suitable dwelling accommodation at cheap rents in this big and crowded city; for it is a problem in which, we believe, your Excellency evinces deep interest, and which, we are confident, will always receive your Excellency's valuable sympathy and support during your Excellency's *regime* as Governor of this Presidency.

TO HELP THE POOR.

"The peculiar hardships of the middle classes and the poor sections of the population of Bombay, for want of cheap living accommodation, had been a subject of anxious consideration by my late lamented father; and my mother herself, being impressed with the necessity of mitigating to some extent a few of those hardships seriously took up the idea after his death, and decided to put the same into execution ; and eventually, by the valuable help of Mr. Keshavdas Gokuldas and Mr Nagindas P. Mehta, who all along took great pains in completing the scheme, and through the indefatigable efforts of my worthy maternal uncle, Mr. Vithaldas Bhavanidas, who at great personal sacrifice managed the execution of the work—for which, my mother specially desires me to tender them all on this occasion her best and warmest thanks, this building has been raised by her in commemoration of her husbands memory at a cost of rupees 1,45,000, for the benefit of the poor families of our Kapole Bania community."

Mr. Nagindas P. Mehta, one of the Trustees of the Nivas then gave a short account of the Nivas, giving an interesting and lucid account as to how the building came into being. Mr. Gordhandas then formally requested His Excellency to perform the opening ceremony.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, before performing the ceremony, addressed the assembly as follows :—

"It is a very real pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself to be present here this evening and to take the principal part in this most interesting and important ceremony. Let me thank you for your cordial welcome which we sincerely appreciate and also for the very clear history of all that led up to the building of this Nivas which Mr Mehta has just given us. I regret extremely that any shadow should have fallen over us on what would have been otherwise an entirely auspicious occasion, and rest assured that you and your family have our deep and sincere sympathy for what must, I know, have been a very sad bereavement.

"To those of us who live in comfort and happiness it surely must be a matter of grave concern to realise that many who live around us have none of that happiness and comfort, but live from day to day and year to year in rooms where light and air but seldom penetrate and where it is almost impossible to live under decent sanitary conditions ; and surely, too, we must feel deep anxiety over the terribly high infant mortality which, owing to this state of things, occurs each year. I have always felt that owners of house property who take rent from their tenants and allow such a condition of things to exist show little real interest in the welfare of their fellow men, and that a very grave responsibility rests on their shoulders. But I am fully and gratefully aware that much is being done to remedy this evil both by individual effort and by the work of public bodies, whose zeal and devotion for the public well-being I acknowledge with all satisfaction.

"You suggest that I might possibly have refrained from coming because this undertaking is only for the benefit of a section of the community. I am glad to feel that it is my duty and privilege to support and identify myself with the well-being of all sections of the people, and I sincerely thank you for giving me this opportunity of showing my sympathy with this great work to-day.

"In opening this fine building which has been erected to enable some of our poorer follow-people to live happier, more bright, and hopeful lives, I am glad to do honour to the splendid generosity and philanthropic action of Mrs Bhagwandas on behalf of the Kapole Bania community. I am grateful too to all those who have given her assistance and advice in this great undertaking, and I can imagine no more splendid memorial that could be raised to the memory of her husband who, while he lived, was deeply concerned and eager to lessen the hardships of the poorer classes who lived around him.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I declare Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas Kapole Nivas open, and I pray that a Divine Providence may always look after the welfare of its inmates and trust that generations to come will keep bright and clear the memory of its generous and philanthropic founders."

His Excellency the Governor then, accompanied by Lady Willingdon, Sir Jugmohandas, the Trustees of the Nivas and the architect of the building, proceeded to perform the ceremony and opened one of the front main doors with a gold key, which enclosed in a velvet case, and was subsequently presented to His Excellency, by Mr. Gordhandas, on behalf of Mrs. Bhagwandas, as a memento of the occasion.

His Excellency next presented to the architect and the maistri gold chains on behalf of Mrs. Bhagwandas.

Sir Jugmohandas Vurjeevandas, proposed a vote of thanks to Their Excellencies.

Mr. Narotam Morarji, in seconding the proposition, observed that though their Excellencies' acquaintance with them was of a short duration, they had found them do many acts of virtue. That was in the fitness of things ; as a Sanskrit proverb stated "Virtues follow the name." Their Excellencies were always "willing" to see things "done" well.

The vote was passed by acclamation and Their Excellencies and the visitors went round to inspect the new building.

## A FAMOUS ASTRONOMER.

### THE LATE SIR ROBERT BALL.

The death of Sir Robert Ball will be very widely mourned by a large circle of men all over the English speaking world as depriving them of the best populariser of the abstruse science of astronomy. He had the rare gift of lucid exposition of subjects far removed from the common, and as a writer and still more as a speaker on astronomical subjects, was always in demand. In this respect he was much like his contemporary, Richard Anthony Proctor, only three years his senior, but who died prematurely, twenty-five years ago. Proctor's prolific works on astronomy were read everywhere, and they introduced thousands of ordinary people who would otherwise have never cared for the science of the marvels of the heavens in wonderfully interesting and early language.

Even during Proctor's lifetime Sir Robert Ball was also valued as a populariser; but since his death in 1888, he has held the field practicularly alone as a fascinating writer and speaker on subjects connected with the heavens. The French who are specially gifted, as a nation, in this matter of popularisation, have in M. Camille Flammarion, born only a little later than Sir Robert, a fascinating expounder of the science of stars, known in other countries also through translations; but the Englishman or rather Irishman, was in no way his inferior in lucid exposition or in making his subject interesting to most ordinary minds. But like most popularisers, he paid the penalty for having his high scientific attainments somewhat depreciated. Proctor was a victim of such depreciation by astronomers who seemed to think brilliancy and lucidity to be incompatible with real ability, to a greater extent, and to the last he was refused admission to the Royal Society though he had original discoveries to his account; but Sir Robert Ball was not entirely free from it, and from jealousy too, for the vast number of readers of his books was indeed a fit subject for envy by his dry as dust congresses.

He inherited this gift of lucidity from his father who was well known in Dublin for his scientific lectures which attracted large crowds to his special subject of natural history. Sir Robert had the good fortune to be appointed to several good astronomical posts very early in life, and at thirty-four he became Astronomer Royal for Ireland, his native country, where his family, originally from Devon, had settled under Cromwell. He had previously had charge of Lord Rosse's famous telescope at Parsonstown, a little before the noble astronomer's death, and he first gained laurels in that observatory by beginning his parallex observations of the stars. He continued these, and often special, obervations at Dublin. He also carried on a special study of dynamics in which he gained great distinction also. But these special scientific studies and attainments were overshadowed by the reputation that he gained as a popular lecturer and writer on astronomy. His greatest feat in this line was his book on astronomy called "The Story of the Heavens," a comprehensive treatise in which the various abstruse subjects are brought down to the level of ordinary readers without any preliminary-tralning.

The success of this popular, but solid book, was marvellous, and though issued at first at the high price of a guinea and a half, it rapidly passed through several editions since its first publication in 1885; and even now, though nearly thirty years have passed and many rivals have appeared, it is greatly in demand. Sir Robert was in his 74th year, a mature age, yet surpassed by other recent astronomers like Huggins and Galle.

# INDIAN EDUCATION.

## THE DISTINCTION IN SALARIES.

### ENGLISH HEADMASTER WHO HAD A SURPRISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 27.

Further evidence from the Educational Services was heard to-day by the Royal Commission on Public Services in India. Lord Islington presided. The witnesses were the Hon'ble Dr. Sundar Lal, C.I.E., Vice-Chancellor of Allahabad University; Miss H. G. Stuart, Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, the United Provinces ; the Hon'ble Mr. C. F. Dela Fosse, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, the United Provinces, Rev. C. F. Andrews, Professor at Stephen's College, Delhi, and Mr. G. A. Wathren, Professor Government College, Lahore, representative of the Indian Educational Service in the Punjab.

Dr. Sunder Lal said that in his opinion pay should be according to qualification without distinction between Europeans and Indians. In his opinion there was no real difference in the cost of living between European and India officers. The basis of the Educational Service should be the work done and in order to put that into operation he suggested a triple division.

He thought that in some respect University education in India, in such early classes as the Intermediate, corresponded with public school teaching in England and he was of opinion, that certain number of Europeans was necessary, not for intellectual training but for physical development.

To Sir Valentine Chirol he said he would not make it obligatory for all Indians recruited to the higher branches of the service to go to England. He would throw facilities in their way to get English experience by allowing them study leave, special pay, etc.

To Mr. Rahim, witness said that special allowances for Europeans would be only another method of paying higher salaries and it would be regarded as a distinction in pay.

The witness told Mr. Gokhale that it was owing to question of pay that the best Indians did not now enter the service. The present distinction of pay between Indian and European professors was very discouraging to Indians

Mr. G. A. Wathen said he was emphatically in favour of appointment by selection. He would make no racial distinction and would put all full posts in one category, irrespective of whether they were held by Englishmen or Indians.

Englishmen continued Mr. Wathen, were shy of being called professors; they would prefer to be called a tutor and lecturer. He came to India nine years ago as a headmaster. He held the post five weeks and was then appointed professor. He came out from an English public school under the impression that he was coming to an Indian public school of a similar character. But when he got here he found the school bore no resemblance to an English public school. (laughter).

## ALL SAINTS' SISTERS.

### LADY WILLINGDON OPENS SALE OF WORK.

A further proof of the appreciation of the excellent work done by All Saints' Sisters was given yesterday afternoon when Her Excellency Lady Willingdon formally opened their annual sale of work.

In the compound of the Bombay School of Art eight stalls were erected and were loaded with fancy work, dolls, lace, linen children's clothing and fancy beads-work.

On Her Excellency's arrival in a motorcar she was received by the sister in charge, who presented to Her Excellency the ladies who were superintending the various stalls. Amongst them were Mrs. Cecil Burns, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Bowen, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Jardine and Mrs. Savage.

The Governor's band was in attendence and played selections of music during the afternoon.

The sale continues to-day and it is hoped the public will not miss this opportunity of helping a most deserving institution.

## THE CALCUTTA BOMB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Two further house-searches were made yesterday in connection with the bomb affair, but nothing incriminating was found. A tin of gunpowder and some cartridges were, however, discovered in the public way, in Lower Circular Road.

## SCARCITY IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Great scarcity prevails in the Gopalgunj sub-division of Faridpur District and Government has advanced twenty-one thousand rupees as agricultural loans. It is estimated that about 250 villages, with a population of thirteen thousand, will soon be affected.

## A DARING DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

News reached Mymensingh that a daring dacoity was committed on the night of the 24 inst. at Sararchar, near Bijapur. No particulars are known, but it is reported that the dacoits used guns and cut telegraph wire.

# BOMBAY HOUSING PROBLEMS.

## THE DEVELOPMENT ENQUIRY.

### POORER PEOPLE HAVING TO LEAVE THE FORT.

### OPPOSITION TO MILL CONSTRUCTIONS

The Bombay Development Committee met yesterday, when the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Major Hepper, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, were examined. The members present were The Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill (Chairman), the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, The Hon'ble Mr. F. L. Sprott, The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. G. Wittet, and Mr. Kissan (Secretary).

In reply to the Chairman, Sir Fazulbhoy said that if the reclamation scheme were carried out, the reclaimed area would find many purchasers who would be from the richer and upper middle classes. By upper middle classes he meant people having an income of Rs. 1,000 and above, by middle classes he meant people whose incomes were above Rs. 250, and those whose income was Rs. 50 and above might be classed as lower middle classes. For the last few years the rents in the Fort had been increasing. Richer people were gradually coming to places in the Fort and Colaba. In course of time he thought the lower middle classes would be driven out of the Fort by the richer classes and they would have to go to Sandhurst-road and places adjoining. He did not think that the development of Salsette or Mahim would attract the people to those places, as the poorer people would like to live near their places of business, as traveling to distant places would be inconvenient for them. He was against the removal of Government central offices from their places. In case the University extension scheme required more space the place to the north-east of the Museum should be acquired and buildings for the Government offices constructed thereon.

RECLAIMING MAHIM WOODS.

Questioned by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Fazulbhoy said that the pumping station at Love-Grove should be removed from that place. If it were done the adjoining places would become healthy and people would be attracted to the place. He could object to the Mahim woods being brought under the Town Planning Act. He admitted that it was only equitable that the house-holders in Mahim should bear a portion of the cost of reclamation. He thought that if the Backbay Reclamation Scheme were carried out, they would find purchasers for about 60,000 square yards every year. He said, this estimate was based on the experience of the reclamation at Colaba, Cooperage, Wellington Lines etc., where all the grounds had been built upon. He could not say how many men among these were those who could be termed as among the upper middle classes. He found from experience that people of all classes—Europeans, Hindus, Parsis—were coming to the places in the reclaimed ground.

He thought there was enough space in the island itself and there was no necessity for the people going to the Salsette Island. There was plenty of space at Ghatcooper and other places. Even if the communication were improved, he doubted whether people would like to go so far. The people would go over there when they found that they could not find space in Bombay, and he did not think that contingency would arise for another twenty years.

HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

Regarding the Improvement Trust Scheme for the accommodation of millhands, he thought it not likely that many mills would come forward to take advantage of the scheme, as it was a rather costly affair. The cost of a room, considering the current rates for bricks and timber, would come to Rs. 680 and they would not be able to meet so much expense. But he thought it reasonable to think that the price of building materials would go down after the construction of the new docks were finished. He regretted at the present moment that the mills were allowed to be constructed in the island of Bombay. He said that the trains should come as far as Churchgate.

In reply to Mr. Sprott, Sir Fazulbhoy said that it was advisable to have a road direct from the Ballard Pier to Hornby-road, as it would be of great use to the commercial interests. The land acquired would find ready sale the buildings of offices.

In reply to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Sir Fazulbhoy said he did not know what the cost of such a road would be, but as it would be of great use to passengers going to the Port Trust and Ballard Pier, he thought that the cost must be met by the Port Trust.

Regarding his statement that the Improvement Trust scheme would not be successful, he explained that because the outlay was very great and the mills would not find money for it. He admitted that the labouring classes could afford to pay a little more in rent, but the only difficulty would be that the mills would not be able to find the money to pay off their debts. Although the scheme was self-supporting the mills would not be able to pay the sinking fund, even with the prospect of becoming the owners of the whole valuable property at the end of about 28 years. He said this because 75 per cent. of the mills were not making enough profit to pay a sinking fund of Rs. 7,000 per year. He also objected to the provison of chawls being made compulsory, because, as a rule, industries prospered nowhere in the world under compulsion.

Regarding the migration of the lower middle classes to the northern side of the island, he said that they would go there if trunk roads were opened and tram lines laid. Why he said that Mahim people should not be charged anything extra for the benefit they would derive by the improvement of the place was because in other cases where reclamation was carried out the people in the locality

were not charged anything extra for the special advantages they derived by the improvement and there was no reason why Mahim people should be made to pay for it.

MAJOR HEPPER'S EVIDENCE.

Major Hepper then gave evidence, and in reply to the Chairman he said that the removal of the drain at Love Grove to the north-east of the island would make that quarter a very healthy place. He thought that additional connection by rail would be required in case accommodation was to be provided in the northern part of the island. The development of Mahim could be carried out and a loop line constructed from Church Gate to Tank Bunder. He said that people liked to travel by trains than by tram-cars.

Regarding the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, he said that the purchase of the reclaimed land would depend upon the cost of it. He did not, however, advocate the reclamation. The suggestion regarding the reclamation of certain parts of Bombay and Salsette had reference only to the housing problem and in no way suggested the removal of Government offices. In case more land was required for the Government buildings he would not object to the reclamation of the Back Bay.

With regard to the question of restricting the construction of mills in the island he said that mills, if constucted, would not suffer from competition, as the housing would be cheaper in Salsette.

He thought the people of Bombay would be benefited by the construction of a road from Ballard Pier to Hornby-road and lands would be taken up by people very quickly for office accommodation. The tendency now was to find quarters in the Fort.

He said that the B. B. and C I. Railway line along the Back Bay sea-front should be terminated at Churni-road and an over-head railway from Church-gate to Bori Bunder should be constructed.

CHAWLS FOR RAILWAY WORKER.

In reply to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, witness said that although the gradient was from north to south and the cost of diverting the drain to the north east would be very heavy, he thought the outlay would be better than the reclamation scheme. He said there were about 7,000 men working in the Railway sheds at Parel.

Sir Pherozeshah asked whether it would not be reasonable if the railway company were asked to provide chawls for their workmen, and the witness answered in the affirmative. But he did not think it would work well if the chawls were constructed outside the island. As a means of communication, motor waggons and motor buses would be useful for short distances and in Mahim they would be useful as feeders of railway.

Witness added that the Colaba Cotton Green, although in a central position, was in an unsuitable site and he agreed that the place near the Marine Line barracks would be a better place to locate it.

In reply to Mr. Kissan witness said that if the Cotton Green were removed from Colaba there would not be many people going to Colaba by train.

The Committee then adjourned.

## TRAM CAR COLLISION.

About half-past eleven, yesterday morning, a collision occurred between two tram cars at Bori Bunder in front of the Municipal office. Tram car No. 81 was coming from Parel towards Bori Bunder. There was another car No. 49 in front of it. As car No. 81 approached car No. 49, the driver found that his brakes would not work. It appeared that something had gone wrong with the axle box. Apparently the driver had either not noticed it or had neglected it. The result was that car No. 81 struck car No. 49 with very great force. The cars were full at the time, but fortunately neither suffered any severe injury and escaped with a shake.

## IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

### NEW AMENDING BILL.

A Bill further to award the Bombay Improvement Trust Act is published. The "statement of objects and reasons" says:—

It has been recognized for a considerable time that it is essential that the financial position of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust should be permanently strengthened, if they are to continue their work of improving the City.

Three possible sources of income have been considered—

I. Larger contributions by the Corporation.
II. A transit duty on cotton.
III. A surtax on transfers on land and house property similar to that levied in Calcutta under section 82 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

Of the three alternatives the third is the most equitable, as it is a tax to which no objection can be taken on principle having regard to the purposes to which it is proposed to devote its proceeds; and it is already in force in Calcutta. Clause 3 of the Bill follows closely section 82 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911.

## COW SLAUGHTER FOR BRITISH TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

A Midnapore telegram says that considerable perturbation of feeling was in evidence yesterday among the Hindu section of the constables at the Police Reserve, Midnapore, on account of the killing of cows near their quarters (in the Reserve Maidan for the Royal Fusiliers, who are out here for a few days, and who have pitched their temporary tents on the maidan and for whose consumption the cows were said to have been kept near the Hindu constables' quarters). They have, however, been pacified through the timely interference of local officers.


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## MALARIA IN SALSETTE.

### CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE TOWN-PLANNERS.

#### EXTREMES FOUND IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES.

During the months of September and October, 1912, Major Marjoribanks, I.M.S., was directed to investigate the malarial conditions prevailing in the island of Salsette and his conclusions are now issued in a valuable report of which we append extracts:—

As in other places in India, the tendency of urban areas to be remarkably free from malaria is strongly manifested in Salsette. Exceptionally great facilities for the propagation of the local carrier of mallaria, such as there are in the malarious wards of Bombay City, appear to be necessary, otherwise a densely-populated urban area is the last place where malaria is to be found. The table shows that out of 1,001 children of the Bandra-Danda Peninsula, of whom by far the most were born and bred in Bandra bazar, only one was found on examination to have enlargement of the spleen. Making all allowance for the accessibility of Bandra to the sea-breezes the figures are very remarkable.

One phenomenon that is brought out most prominently is the evident relation of malaria to the range of hills. In other parts of India also the tendency has been observed for malariousness to increase as the hills are approached. And not only in Salsette but anywhere in the Thana District one finds it to be a fact well-known to the villagers, and capable of ready demonstration by the taking of a spleen census, that it is the dwellers on the slopes of the hills, or near their bases, that suffer most severely from malaria.

#### CONFIGURATION.

If a general view is taken of the island of salsette it will be seen that the central hills are surrounded with a ring of villages all having a spleen rate of anything between 50 per cent. and 95 per cent. Yeu is the village at the highest altitude that was visited: its rate is 94 per ent. It is very noticeable how, as one passes outwards from the hills to the sea, the spleen rate decreases, even where it is only a creek that represents the sea, as in the case of the eastern side of Salsette, while on the western side the villages most completely exposed to the sea breezes have no spleen rate at all. The gradation is in some parts very noticeable; indeed one might in some parts draw lines connecting figures of the same colour and find that they ran parallel with the direction of the range and of the coast-line.

Turning to the north-east corner of Salsette, we find very malarious conditions to the north of Thana. Though not quite so badly affected as those nearer the hills, the villages on the Bassein creek have a considerable spleen rate; they are too far round the corner, so to speak, to get the benefit of the seabreezes. There are two villages deserted on accounts of malaria here, Manpara and Kavesar; the inhabitants of the latter have all shifted down to Wagbil on the creek-side. The case of Kolshet, and its hamlet, Tari, the inhabitants of which work the ferry for the Agra road traffic, is instructive. Kolshet, is not out of the jungle; it is surrounded with trees and grass, and has a spleen rate of 84 per cent. Tari is on the shore, beyond the edge of the trees, just a hundred yards or two down the road, and its spleen rate is less than half that of Kolshet.

There now only remains for consideration a limited but important area in the South of the island, bounded on the North by the hills, and on the South by the Bandra creek. For the most part of this area is not under the influence of the hills, but at the north-west and north-east corners of it are two places, Andheri and Ghatkopar, which may be said to be just on the edge of the danger zone. The spleen rate of Andheri, 2·7 per cent., would not be noticeable were it not that nowhere south of it there practically any spleen rate to record at all. At Ambivli, just north of Andheri, it is 4·5 per cent. A little further still up along the Ghodbandar road we have on the right the deserted village of Mogra, and on the left, on the slope of a grassy hill, a hamlet with a spleen rate of 25 per cent.

At Ghatkopar the hill castes, who nowadays mostly work as rice-field labourers, and whose work takes them to fields close to the hills, where they camp out during the rice-harvest, have a spleen rate of 73 per cent. The commercial classes, mostly Kachi Bhattias who go to Bombay daily to their business, but who are resident here all the year round, have a spleen rate of only 5·2 per cent.

In attempting to account for that relationship of malaria to physiography which is so unmistakeably brought out by the spleen census, it is impossible at present to do anything more than surmise that it is the dampness of the ground associated with the constant movement of underground water from the hills towards the sea, and the shelter from the wind provided by the rank growth of trees and grass on the soil formed by the disintegration of the trap, that enable the anophelines to survive so well after the breeding season, and to persist in numbers long enough into the dry season to become infected, to develop the parasite, and thus to start the cycle of infection of the mosquito by man and of man by the mosquito.

#### PREVENTION IN EXISTING VILLAGES.

Though, with this exception, breeding-places cannot be attacked there is some evidence that it would be worth while to attack the resting-places of mosquitos. The extraordinary immunity from malaria enjoyed by those whose villages are outside the tree and grass-covered area, and are completely accessible to the sea-breezes, is an obvious indication to expose to the sea-breezes as far as possible villages less happily situated. Every encouragement should be given to those who own or occupy the grass-lands of villages to cut the grass early, and keep it cut, in the actual vicinity of both villages and hamlets, and also to cut it early and keep it cut, on the side of any hill which may command a village or hamlet. While people cannot be expected to do without trees to shade their actual houses, the presence of a space free of trees as wide as possible around the village site will tend to promote the necessary ventilation, and the presence of brushwood or undergrowth of any sort in the vicinity of villages should in any possible way be discouraged.

The only way to keep up constant attention to the state of the children's spleens is by means of a travelling dispensary. It is not suggested that Salsette should merely be one of the 26 talukas of the Presidency to which one of the existing travelling dispensaries is sent during the fever season, but that Salsette should have an itinerant dispensary of its own, worked on special lines, and financed independently of provincial or of local funds.

A good deal more can be done to prevent malaria where the development of a regular garden city is in question than where it is merely a case of giving permission to individual owners of plots to build. It is much easier in the former case, for example, to act upon a recognition of the fact that a combination of trees or bushes with grass tends to make a place far more malarious than it would be with only the trees, or only the grass. But the practicability of preventing this combination should always be kept in mind where new acts, or new by laws, are being drafted.

Even looking at the matter from the point of view of the safety of the well-to-do, it pays in the planning of a new urban area, to see that a certain standard is kept up for the building of the houses for the poorer classes in the local bazar, and that the promiscuous running up of huts for casual labourers and their families is discouraged.

The question is to what parts of the island are really suited for residential development may now be considered. It is just because there are such wide variations in the amount of malaria in the case of places situated at no great distance from one another, and otherwise equally well suited for development, that it is so well worth while to pay attention to the matter. It is not as though Salsette were, like so many localities in India, simply a malarious tract of country in which one had to make the best of it, and be thankful to find some spots here and there that were rather less malarious and one or two that were distinctly less malarious than the rest. The point about Salsette is that while parts of it are about as malarious as any place could be, there are such considerable areas with practically no malaria at all that one can quite well afford to set up a very high standard indeed. The Central Malaria Committee, looking to the general experience of India, classifies areas as "Healthy" in which the average spleen rate is not over ten per cent. In spite of the intense malariousness of parts of the island, Salsette can quite well afford not to call ten per cent. healthy, when it is a question of finding room to house a considerable part of the future suburban population of the city of Bombay. There is space enough without. It is only want of means of communication with Bombay that has in the past so often compelled those who wished to build to content themselves with a plot of ground in a malarious or in only a relatively non-malarious locality. Roughly speaking, it may be said that no Indian who has to go in to Bombay daily will live more than a mile from a railway. Hence it is that healthy tracts have been left undeveloped, while villas, that their owners only occupy for certain months of the year, are clustered in numbers round the stations of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in parts of the island which have, within the last generation or two, become so malarious that the indigenous population has largely disappeared.

The whole question of the development of healthy areas in Salsette is bound up with the question of the possibility of providing efficient means of communication with them. To make it possible for means of communication, such as main roads along which an electric or petrol tramway can be run, to be profitably provided it will be necessary in the future to concentrate attention and funds upon places that really have a future before them. The area receiving attention has hitherto been too extended a one. Town-planning has too often consisted in going after people who have built villas in unsuitable areas, and treating these as if they were the nuclei of future townships. The discouragement of building in unsuitable places is a necessary corollary to the encouragement of it in healthy ones.

#### UNSUITABLE AREAS.

Coming to parts of the island in detail, one may say without hesitation that Trombay may be put aside as distinctly unsuitable for development; there is not room for a healthy area between the hill and the mud-flats. Chembur might be considered a possible place, but the area round it is not sufficiently large to make it alone worth special means of communication.

The part of the island between the hills and the Thana Creek, through which the G. I. P. Railway runs northwards from Ghatkopar Station, is one which also is wholly unsuitable for development. The abundant grass lands and the plentiful space around Vikhroli Station led to the selection of Vikhroli by a committee which sat in 1909 as the best site on which to locate the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-house, when that is removed from Bandra, with its allied trades. But the spleen rate shows that the scheme would be quite impracticable; there would be such incessant invaliding among the employees, and such a high death-rate among their children. The area is as unsuitable for institutions as it would be for villa residences. No part of the island—north of Thana—would be suitable for development either, even were it provided with means of access.

Both New and Old Kurla are non-malarious, though there is no room near the Railway Station for building, unless reclamation of flats were undertaken. Ghatkopar is so much on the border-line and so near the danger zone that it is more difficult to give an opinion about it. The part south of the railway is safe enough, and there appear to be some healthy bungalows north of it, but one would certainly deprecate any encouragement of building on the Agra Road.

#### AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED.

On the west side of the island the large area round Bhayndar Station in the extreme North, consisting of salt-lands, is unobjectionable from the present standpoint, as it is so free from malaria. Some Indian commercial men do not find Bhayndar too far from Bombay to live in, but the want of a water-supply is the great hindrance to its development, and there is, unfortunately, no other area suitable for development with which it could combine in managing to afford one.

The next area to be considered is that to the south of this, from Dahisar, between Bhayndar and Borivli Stations, along the B. B. and C. I Railway to Andheri, which may be considered its southern limit. Not all parts of this area are equally malarious; that round Goregaon Station is the most so. But the railway runs much too near the central hills of Salsette to allow the neighbourhood of its stations within this area which is bounded on the East by a line of villages deserted years ago on account of the increasing malariousness of the climate, to be fit for anything that could seriously be called town-planning. It does not do anybody any particular harm that well-to-do people, who can bring their servants and their supplies from Bombay, should elect to live here in the hot weather if it suits them. Their doing so does not involve the planting down of any all-the-year-round population of poorer class people; that is why it is unobjectionable. But to provide them with roads, water-supply, markets and schools would not only use up part of funds that should be concentrated on the development of more hopeful parts of the island and attract future settlers to the less desirable places; it would also mean that bazaars would form in which middle-class and poor people would be living all the year round, in a climate which would involve a sick-rate among them and their children higher than there is any need for in the case of people who are to live in Salsette.

There should be no extension northwards of the road already built to the place of pilgrimage at Mandapeshwar. Requests have been made for an English school at Malad or Borivli, where a certain number of upper class people do live all the year round. This is contra-indicated on the same principle of non-encouragement. It has also been proposed to utilize part of a charitable fund that exists for the provision of dispensaries in Salsette to establish one at Borivli. Strictly speaking, the same objection should hold good in this case also, but it would be rather paradoxical to object to the establishment of a dispensary in a place because the neighbourhood was an unhealthy one. Borivli is a little market-town for a great part of north-west Salsette, and a dispensary there would serve a number of existing villages.

#### HEALTHY LOCALITIES.

There now remain the two healthy areas of Salsette to be considered; that lying to the South of, and beyond the influence of the hills, and that consisting of the islets of the west coast.

As regards the more immediate future the area in the South of Salsette is the more important from the point of view of actual development. It includes the Bandra-Danda Peninsula, and its boundaries can easily be defined; they form a triangle. Andheri is for the B. B and C. I Railway what Ghatkopar is for the G. I. P., the station on the border line, north of which the country very rapidly becomes malarious. No development should ever take place north of the metalled road that runs east from Andheri, and to go too far east along this road would bring one too near the southern end of the hill range. A line is best drawn from Andheri to Old Kurla, to leave out any country within the range of its influence. The base line of the triangle is the Bandra Creek, and the third line is drawn to meet it from Andheri in the direction of Danda, or of Bandra point.

The flats of the Bandra Creek extend for some little distance into this area, and it is further limited by the existence of the danger zone of the rifle range, south of Santa Cruz Station, and cantonment of Santa Cauz, near the village of Vakola, but these still leave a considerable area of ground, only parts of which have been built over. The only reason why the rest has not been considered in town-planning schemes, is that it lies more than a mile from the nearest railway station. There is none of it beyond the reach of the water-supply scheme which is being prepared by the Engineer in charge, Salsette building sites, so that the only problem is that of means of communication.

The problem would, of course, be most completely solved if it paid the two railways, and if it suited their policy, to have a connecting line between, say Kurla and Andheri, when electrification is brought in. Failing this, such an undertaking as a petrol tramway, to be constructed along one of the future roads within the area, would best meet the difficulty. As regards roads, it has to be remembered that, building apart, the present utter want of means of communication between the two sides of Salsette Island is one that will have to be fulfilled in any case.

#### GARDEN CITY IN THE ISLAND.

But although it is in connection with this southern area that the attention of the town-planner will be most profitably directed in the meanwhile, no one who has visited the islets of the west coast, of which Mr. Mead writes with such enthusiasm, can fail to see in some of them the most ideal of all sites for a garden city. With those which could most easily be made accessible from the B. B. and C. I. Railway the great difficulty is that of inducing owners or occupiers of the land to allow development to take place. The Khot of Juhu is represented by some twenty odd individuals, so it is small wonder that this beautiful little island, so close to the railway, and so healthfully situated, remains totally undeveloped. Vesava, on the other hand, has already been largely taken up. For a garden city to be developed as a whole, say by a company, and in connection with which boating and golf throughout the year could be provided for its sporting residents, the village lands of Malavni would be decidedly the most suitable, could the difficulty be got over of inducing occupiers of agricultural land to allow development; that is to say development as opposed to the mere dotting about of the peninsula with bungalows on available bits of land.


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## THE TRAIN OUTRAGE.

### ACCUSED RETRACTS FALSE ACCUSATION.

#### MURDERED GIRL'S BELONGINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOV. 27.

In the train murder case, Mr. Lyons, the uncle of the girl who was killed continuing his evidence said that Miss Murphy travelled second-class alone, having no servant with her. She had four sovereigns, a ten-rupee note, a few rupees, and some loose change. The only jewellery she had was a thin gold muff chain and a silver bangle. When he saw the dead body it was lying on a seat of the compartment in the train and he noticed the absence of the silver bangle. He did not know if anybody had any enmity against Miss Murphy. The position of the body was such that it suggested that the girl must have been murdered in her sleep.

Cross-examined, he said that Miss Murphy was a teacher in the Railway School, Gorakhpur, for more than a year, and he felt positive the girl had no love affairs, nor was she engaged. She was of a most retiring disposition to the best of his belief. He saw the accused for the first time when called to identify him. Miss Murphy must have had acquaintances in Gorekhpur, but none implying affection. Miss Murphy was a very retiring girl and studious, and she was strong and healthy.

ACCUSED RETRACTS A STATEMENT.

Sukhu, the accused, stated, in answer to questions by the court, that Gopal Das told him to say he had seen the guard sahib murder memsahib. The constable thrashed him, and that was why he said the guard sahib had done the deed. This story was false, he did not see the guard commit the murder.

Alfred Burt, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Basti, stated he was at the Basti railway station on the morning of Sep ember 4 when the Gonda train arrived. An Indian came up and addressed him saying:—"I know all about the murder. I and three or four other mochees travelling with me saw the guard sahib commit the murder." The man also said, "I did not do it, I did not commit the murder." The accused was the man in question.

Valentine Roberts, the guard, gave evidence as to having noticed Miss Murphy on the train in a second class compartment at Babhanan. He noticed that the shutters, except one, were all up. The one which was down was that which was nearest and next to the bathroom and furthest from the door. He tapped the door on the south side wishing to get the lady to close the north side door. He got no answer, so he called out loudly again, and still getting no reply he opened the platform door on the south side and went in and saw that Miss Murphy had been murdered. He found the train constable asleep in the third class carriage near the ice vendor's. He took the constable back to the second class compartment and a search was made, but no one was found. It was a dark rainy night. He closed the carriage and the body was not disturbed.

There was a lot of blood in the carriage and the witness got blood stains on his coat. The body and the carriage were taken charge of by the Traffic Superintendent Mr. Peyton. There were no continuous footboards on the brake van, dining car, or postal van, or on the composite first and second-class begey. From the time he left Gorakhpur he did not enter any compartments of the train until he entered the second-class at Babhanan. The communication cord was in perfect order. He was positively certain the murder must have been committed between Gaur and Babhanan, and he thought that the venetian blinds must have been raised by the murderer. The train reached Gonda at 1-15 on September 4 and after showing blood marks on his coat to Mr. Peyton and giving his statement and showing all his things he went home.

Examined by the defence counsel, he said all stations from Gorakhpur to Gonda were on the south side. Guards did not look after the offside doors. He had never seen the man, Sukku, in his life before this case. He could not explain why he named him as the murderer.

ARTICLES FOUND.

Mr. Gregory, Sub-Permanent Way Inspector, gave evidence as to the finding of various articles on the railway track between Gaur and Babhanan on the morning following the murder. The articles included a birthday book on elementary trigonometry and a glove stretcher.

Koorta Nasir Ali, Sub-Inspector, Gonda, stated that when the train arrived he saw the compartment in which the murder had been committed. He searched the first-class carriage adjoining. He found a tweed cap in a third-class carriage and a bundle wrapped in an English blanket. In that was a kookri wrapped in a dirty dhotie a match-box and a small tin of panchunam female clothes were found in the bundle. He had the carriage in which the murder was committed cut off and guarded.

Cross-examined, witness said that as far as it was possible all passengers arriving from Easts side were detained for examination at Gonda. Some undoutedly got away. Passengers in the carriage disowned the ownership of the bundle when they were questioned and denied all knowledge of the owner.

Mr. John McKinnon, in charge of a factory at Baikuntpur, gave evidence as to leaving his cap behind in the first-class carriage and its being returned to him.

The case is proceeding,


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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 31st January, 1912..... | Rs. | 8,00,000 |
| 30th April, " ..... | Rs. | 24,00,000 |
| 31st July, " ..... | Rs. | 52,00,000 |
| 30th December, ..... | Rs. | 1,00,00,000 |

S N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London Manager.


## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The seventh day's sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman presiding:—

A NEW TRIAL.

Narayen Jadhowji (22), a hawker of cream was committed by Mr. Frank Oliveira Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of murdering another hawker of cream, named Anandji Cooverji, residing in Ardesher Dady Street, Khetwady, on the early morning of September 15. The Advocate-General with Mr. Dhurandhar was for the Crown, while Mr. Nadkarni defended.

The accused was tried before his Lordship and a special jury a few days ago but as the Judge and jury disagreed it was ordered that he should be re-tried.

Another special-jury was therefore empanelled.

Inspector O'Brien and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal were in charge of the case.

One of the three witnesses, to whom the accused had admitted his offence, was Jivraj Devji to whom he said, "I have come after killing Anandji with a pen-knife. Do you take me to Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, to whom I will state the truth, and he will protect me in Court." The witness told him to stay awhile, till he put on his coat; but the accused said, he would get Rs. 5 from Pitamber and buy grain. Shortly after, he heard that the accused had been arrested. Then he was called by the Sub-Inspector at the Mahar Bavri Police Station.

Sub-Inspector Chimanlal said that in consequence of the information given to him by the accused he sent for Jivraj Devji, Mulji Madhavji, Pitambar Jadavji, and Bihari Lachhminarayen—whom he did not know at that time; they made statements to him one by one, and these statements were reduced to writing. This was all done in the presence and hearing of the accused.

Behari said the accused came to his shop, at close upon two o'clock in the morning; asked for a quarter of a seer of milk, drank it, and throwing only one pice on the counter, ran away. To the other three, the accused made the admission that he had struck the deceased.

The jury unanimously brought a verdict of guilty of murder against the accused, but two of the jurors recommended him to mercy.

His Lordship said it was a cold blooded murder, but as the accused had been recommended to mercy by two of the jurors, and as in his previous trial certain jurors had taken another view of his offence, instead of passing on him the capital sentence he would pass on him a sentence, of transportation for life.

The Court adjourned at 8 p.m.

## APPLICATION BY ALLEGED COINERS.

An application preferred by Kasum *walad* Rawji and three other convicts came up for hearing yesterday, before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

In June last the first accused bought an anna's worth of mangoes from a dealer at the Lasalgaon Bazaar, in the Nasik District. The dealer, on seeing the rupee which he proffered, suspected that it was a false one, detained the accused and handed him over to the police. On a search being made six other counterfeit rupees, and half-rupees, also were found upon him. The accused then informed the police that the second accused had given them to him. When the second accused was searched six genuine rupees and some post-cards were found in his posession. Further enquiries showed that there were other members of the gang at work elsewhere. The police than arrested the third accused at Manmad, and when his house was searched six counterfeit rupees, 22 counterfeit two-anna coins, and 12 false nickels were found. The fourth accused was arrested on information contained in the post-cards, at Mayap in the Khandesh district. He was the writer of the post-cards and a note was found from him which contained certain formulæ for coining purposes. In a cattle-shed near his house a mass of implements, medals and other things were found.

Mr. F. K. Boyd, the Sessions Judge of Nasik who heard the case found the accused guilty, and convicted and sentenced them, the first accused to a term of five years' hard labour and the three others to seven years' hard labour.

After a perusal of the proceedings their lordships granted notice to the Government Pleader to show cause why the sentence should not be reduced.

## WIDOW AND ARMS ACT CHARGE.

A reference made by the District Magistrate of Nadiad in a case from the court of the Resident Magistrate, Nadiad, came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday.

The case was that Bai Hari, widow of Lalu Rokul was charged before Mr. Lakhia, Resident Magistrate, Nadiad, in the Kaira district, with being in possession of a revolver cartridge, some shot and one empty gun cartridge. She was tried, convicted under Section 19 (F), of the Indian Arms Act, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2 or in default two days' hard labour.

The revolver and cartridges were found in the accused's house by the police in the course of their search for some stolen property in which her son was believed to be concerned. The accused informed the police that her husband was a servant of a European and the shot and cartridges belonged to him. The husband was dead and she had no idea that the articles in question were of any use.

The District Magistrate who made a reference pointed out that the sentence in the case was illegal, as no sanction of the District Magistrate had been obtained for the prosecution as required.

Their lordships set aside the sentence and ordered the fine to be refunded if paid.

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, November 24.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ... | £ 21,650,000 |
| Remitted from 1st April, 1913 to 22nd Nov. 1913, by Council Bills ... ... | £ 16,376,597 |
| Balance to be remitted from 23rd Nov. 1913 to 31st Mar 1914 ... | £ 5,273,403 |

## ST. XAVIER'S SCHOOL.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

#### RECORD OF SUCCESS IN SPORT.

A large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening in the hall of the St. Xavier's High School to witness the annual distribution of prizes. Mr. Justice Heaton, Vice-Chancellor of the University presided, among those who were also present being Mr. Hussein B. Tyabjee, Mr. Bomonji Dinsha Petit, Mr. J. B. Petit, Rao Bahadur and Mrs. C. H. Setalwad and Dr. D'Monti. The Revd. Father Munding, the rector, opened the proceedings by reading the report for the year 1913 which stated:

"The school closes with 1,256 on the rolls. A reduction of the number of pupils has been found necessary to avoid overcrowding, especially in the lower standards. Last November 62 candidates were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, of whom 35 were successful. The average number of passes in the Presidency being only 340 per cent. the percentage of 56 compares favourably with the general result. For the School Final 12 were presented, of whom 7 passed.

"At the beginning of the year Rev. Father Martin, who had been connected with the school as Principal for twelve years, was transferred to the newly-built St. Ignatius' Church, Byculla. While wishing him every success in his new sphere of activity we feel pleasure in endorsing the following words of the Educational Inspector's annual report: "The most important change in the staff is the transfer from the school of the Principal, the Rev. A. Martin, S. J., who has contributed largely to the high reputation which the school has gained.

"In the field of sports our boys have done fairly well, and we are glad to congratulate them on having won for the first time the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Cup. The inter-class cricket matches during the season have proved an even greater success than in former years, each match attracting large numbers of boys.

"In August last a former pupil, who however does not wish to have his name published, in recognition of all the good he received whilst at school, presented to the Rev. Fr. Stein, his former Rector, the sum of £50, the interest of which is to form a scholarship called "The Stein Scholarship." This scholarship of Rs.30 will be awarded to a deserving student of the 6th standard."

The chairman distributed the prizes.

Mr. Justice Heaton then addressed the students and congratulated those students, who had succeeded in getting prizes and scholarships.

Mr. Husein B. Tyabji thanked the chairman and said that he had been a friend of the institute for a long time.

The students then performed a historical drama "King Alfred the Great" which was highly appreciated by the audience.


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POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



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and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,

Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra, 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Pollodam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

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# PARSI HISTORY.

## PROFESSOR HODIWALA ON HIS RESEARCHES.

### WHO WAS JADI RANA.

Professor S. N. Hodiwala, of the Junagad College, delivered on Monday last, before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the fourth of a series of lectures on the early history of the Indian Parsis.

He pointed out that almost the only source of knowledge of the subject was the Kesseh-Sanjan of Bahman Kaikobad—a narrative in Persian verse, written about 1600 A.D. As Bahman had not given anything with a precise chronological starting point, it had always remained open to hisreaders to inferwhether a long period or a short one, whether many years or few, had intervened between the departing of the monarchy from Yezdajird and the commencement of the Kohestan peregrinations. The result had been that the writers on the subject had put forward half a dozen differents dates (716 A.D., 765 A.D., 775 A.D., 785 A.D., 839 A.D., 905 A.D.) for the landing at Sanjan.

But the most famous of these traditional statements was that which declared the first arrival of the Parsi pilgrim fathers to have taken place on Friday, Roz Bahman Mah Tir, Shravan Sud nine, 772 (Vikram Samvat). It was now forty-three years since Mr. K. R. Kama had pointed out that this Hindu Tithi did not coincide with the Roz Mah for V. S. 772 (A. D. 716). Mr. Kama expressed his conviction that there was an error somewhere, either in the year or in the Roz Mah. He further pointed out that all the five items tallied perpectly for V. S. 992 (A. D. 936), but he was, for some reason, averse to facing the consequences of such a daring emendation and adopted the middle course of supposing that Roz Bahman Mah Tir was a misreading of Roz Tir Mah Second.

Such an error as Mr. Kama had imagined to have taken place was scarcely within the bounds of probability if Mr. Kama had urged that Roz Bahman Mah Tir Roz 2 Mah 4 had been mixed up with Roz Tir Mah Bahman, it might have been admitted that such a confession was possible but that Roz Bahman Mah Tir should have been muddled with with Roz Tir Mah Ardibehest, Roz 2, Mah 4, with Roz 13, Mah 2, must appear to these familiar with the Zoroastrian nomenclature almost unthinkable. But Mr. Kama's suggestion did not really meet the difficulty. Ardibehest was nothing like a perfect coincidence but only an approximation within four days between the Hindu and Parsi dates. He (the lecturer) had for many years entertained the notion that it was the year that had been muddled somehow, but it was only within the last year or two that he had obtained satisfactory evidence of the truth of his theory.

That theory was Vikram Samvat 772 was an old misreading of V. S. 992 which had been transmitted from generation to generation. The error was due to the fact that in the old writings and inscriptions of the tenth and eleventh Christian centuries, the symbol employed for the number nine was so very much like the modern Devanagari sign for 'seven.' Dr. Bhau Daji's as well as Bhagvanlal's facsimiles were to be found in the Society's own Journals, and a glance at them must convince any one that what looked almost exactly like a modern Nagari 'seven' was really a nine. The question had since been settled for ever by the Saka 1049 (1127 A. D.) "grant" of the Silhara Aparaditya—the latest deciphered—in which the "nine" had been not only written almost exactly like a modern Nagari seven, but its value definitely expressed in words, as nine. It thus became quite easy to understand how a fruitful legacy of blunder, confusion and baseless assumptions had been left. Suppposing then, for the sake of argument, that the Parsi refugee landed at Sanjan on July, 3 936 A. D. O. S. (V. S. 992) who would then have been the masters of that part of the present Thana district? It was now common knowledge that the Silparas of North Concan were a dynasty who ruled there independently or in subordinate alliance with the Rashtrakutas, the Gujrat Chalukyas, and perhaps others also, from about 830 A.D. to about 1260 A. D., with probably some inscriptions. Their capital was Puri, Elephanta Island or Thana, (Bom. Gaz. I. II. 16 XIV. 401, Rise of Bombay 14, Gaz. of Bom. City II. 9.)

Let us now hear, continued the lecturer, what Parsi tradition, crystalised in Bahman Kaikobad's verse, had to say about the matter. In that territory there was a good raja who flourished there in righteousness. His name was Jadi Rana, who was liberal, wise, and prudent A Dastur went before him and said "O Ray Rayan, King of Kings, grant us a place of abode in this thy city .... we have arrived in this thy city and at thy abode, we have arrived here by reason of our faith. We have heard that in this place, is one of virtuous acts descended from the Kingly Rayan (Shah Rayan) whose fame perpetually extends through Hind." (B. B. R. A. S. Journal I. 175-6.)

Such was Elswick's version, said Mr. Hodiwala, which was fairly correct for all but the last couplet on which everything turned and of which no one, he ventured to say, had hitherto perceived the real signification or significance. He was sure that the real reading was not Shahrayan, but Shilahrayan, the plural according to the rules of Persian grammar, the name of the dynasty to which the ruler of Sanjan in 936 A.D. (992 V. S.) belonged. The verse would then mean: "We have heard that in this place is a raja descended from the Shelapras of virtuous *acts*, who are ever renowned throughtout Hindustan." It was unfortunate that it was not possible in the present state of our knowledge to predicate the exact date of Vajjadadeva's accession, but it was known that the fifth king Jhanjha reigned in 916 A.D., that the sixth king was the handsome Goggi, and that his son Vajjadadeva succeeded him (Bom. Gaz. I. II. 15, Ind. Ant. V. 279. IX. 39.) Vajjadadeva then would, according to this average have ascended the throne just about (935 A. D., 991 Vikram Samvat). Professor Hodiwalla said he had no doubt that Jadi was the local or familiar "desi" form of the full name 'Vajjadadeva,' of which desi forms there were so many Vappuvarma, Jhangha, Gaggi, etc.—

Bahman's account left the decided impression that the Hindu king was very tolerant and liberal-minded in matters of religion. He not only allowed Parsis to land, and permitted them to build a fire-temple, but gave them all kinds of assistance in consecrating it and even "sent abundant offerings of every description." Now this was just what we should expect of the Silahras from their epigraphic record. Telang had said that their creed was not of a narrow sort and that they had considerable catholicity of spirit." Jackson had spoken of them as "five old kings af Thana" who had not failed to leave to posterity the sign manual of their *tolerant* and able rule" (Gazeteer of Bombay city, ii. 12). But there was better evidence even than that of the scholarly Jackson for the regard and sympathy for their Zorostrian subjects. There was lying in the Society's museum itself a sand-stone slab of Anatnadeva (Saka1003—1081 A. D.) recording the grant of some drammas (species of coins) to the Khorasan Mandli."

The final section of the paper was an elaborate geographical disquisition on the foundation, character of the town of Sanjan. Etymologically affiliated to Hangamatana, the old name by which 'Hamadan' is spoken of in the Behistun inscriptions, it was shown that Sanjan, like many other Thana ports at this period, came to have a large non-Hindu population of different races and religions and Mr. S. M. Edwardes was to have quoted and said to have made this very clear in his "Rise of Bombay," p. 7. This also, perhaps, gave the real meaning of the phrase 'Trivarya' applied to Hangamatana in the inscription, a phrase which had puzzled Telang been understood by Butler of the three twice-born castes. At any rate if 'privarga' was taken to imply three classes of Hindus, Zoroastrians and Moslems, it would explain the epithet Navtari Nagari by which the town was still spoken among the common people. The explanation (Bombay Gazette XIV 901) that it was so called because it measured nine koss by thirteen (468 square miles) was of course a folk etymology only. The real meaning probably was city of the "Navaiyats," a name by which the descendants of Arab and Kufi settlers, on the Koncan Coast are still known.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Lieutenant A. W. T. Webb is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Political Agent.

Mr. F. M. Gadney, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted combined leave for twelve months.

Kumar Lakshmanvala to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police Ratnagiri, vice Mr. Shapurji Darasha proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. K. C. Sen, I. C. S. and Mr. G. T. Garratt, I. C. S. are appointed third class magistrates in the districts of Nasik and Dharwar.

Captain D. FitzGerald, I. M. S., to be Superintendent of the Central Prison, Hyderabad.

Captain W. A. Mearns, I. M. S., on relief, to be Superintendent of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. R. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Thana passed, on the 4th November, an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for seven days.

Mr. H. M. Chibber, Assistant Professor of Botany at the Agricultural College, Poona, is allowed an extension by twenty-nine days of privilege leave.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, on relief, to be Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur proceeded on leave.

Mr. Tahilram Khiomal to act as a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind and to do duty as Assistant Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. Hiranand Tahilram Lala or pending further orders.

Mr. S. J. Sarjant, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice Mr. R. Todd, resigned.

Mr. Sheriarji Dadabhai Contractor to act as Head Master, Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, pending further orders.

Mr. H. E. H. Pratt, Head Master, Narayan Jagannath High School, Karachi, has been granted privilege leave for two months and two days from the 7th November.

Captain A. F. Hamilton, I. M. S., is granted from 1st January combined leave for one year.

Mr. D. MacLachlan appointed a member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival of the 21st instant and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. M R. Wheatley Johnson appointed a member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 20th instant and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Colin G. Adam appointed a member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment reported his arrival on the 20th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, is granted, with effect from the 5th December or subsequent date of relief, combined leave for fifteen months.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Lieutenant F B P Lory resigns his Commission.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Captain Per ival Wren to be Major vice D. D. Khambatta, V.D., Khan Bahadur, resigned. Second Lieutenant C J J Fox to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Second Lieutenant William Burns to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I. C. S., on relief, to act as His Excellency the Governor's Private Secretary vice Mr. R. E. Gibson, I. C. S., proceed-ing on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Dattatraya Gopalkrishna Chandavarkar is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Balaram Vinayak Desai, is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mahomedi, L. M. and S., has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, with effect from 11th November.

Mr. J. C. Gammon, Assistant Engineer attached to the office of the Consulting Architect to Government, is granted privilege leave for three months from 8th December 1913.


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# NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

### KING EDWARD'S BIOGRAPHER.

It is suggested, says the *British Weekly*, that Mr. Harold Cox, the editor of the "Edinburgh Review", may be the official biographer of the late King Edward. Mr. Cox visited Balmoral in the summer.

### LEFT IN A BASSINETTE.

Found abandoned in a bassinette on July 31, in Whitecross-place, Finsbury, two infants—a boy and a girl—aged about 8 months and 2 years respectively, have since been detained at the Shoreditch Workhouse, and the Guardians are now offering a reward for information as to their parentage.

### "MINISTERS LYNCHED."

Mr. W. G. Howard Gritten, prospective Unionist candidate for the Hartlepools, speaking in that constituency said: "It is becoming more and more openly asserted in certain quarters in London that if the Cabinet does in fact dare to send British troops against our fellow-loyalists in Ulster, then it is extremely probable that the populace of London will break out and that the responsible Ministers will be lynched on the lamp-posts of Whitehall."

### WILD ANIMALS AND SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Surgeon General Sir David Bruce and Lady Bruce left England in mail week for Nyasaland to continue their investigation into the relations of wild animals to sleeping sickness. The period of three years for which Sir David's Commission was appointed expires in March next, but whether or not the work will then terminate will depend upon the decisions of the Committee now sitting at the Colonial Office to discuss the general question.

### A "BEILIS" PLAY WITHDRAWN.

Out of the Beilis case at Kieff a Yiddish writer, without waiting for the result of the trial, made a four-act melodrama, depending upon his imagination for the final scene. The piece was to have been produced at the Pavilion Theatre, Mile End, London, and huge posters called the attention of the East End. But against the exploitation of the victim Beilis for dramatic purposes while he was still on trial there were showers of protests in the Yiddish press, and at the eleventh hour "Mendel Beilis" was withdrawn.

### AIRSHIP STATION DAMAGED

The work in connection with the establishment of an airship station for the Admiralty on Walney Island has been delayed as the result of the havoc of the recent gale. The majority of the employees, who are housed in a temporary building on the site, were in bed when they were startled by a tremendous crash. Investigation showed that the first of the gable ends for the big airship she is had been blown down. The damage is estimated at £150

### JAPANESE GIRL'S SACRIFICE.

Following on the death of the late Prince Katsura, the Japanese papers, at Tokio publish photographs of Miss Okoi, described as a pet of the dead statesman, who, as soon as she heard of the Prince's death, ordered her maids to cut her hair, and having set up a photograph of the Prince on an altar offered her treasured tresses in sacrifice. The practice of cutting off the hair by faithful wives is not uncommon in Japan, and is synonymous with declaring that they will not again seek a husband or lover.

### ENVER BEY'S WEDDING POSTPONED.

The wedding of Enver Bey, says a Constantinople despatch, the date for which had been fixed after several postponements, has been postponed again. It is now stated that the bride's mother objects to the bridegroom's rank as only a boy.

### REWARD FOR FOXES.

The following advertisement has appeared in the *Warwick Advertiser*:—

NOTICE.

Not having been paid for the loss of Fowl and Lambs, and damage done to fences and turf, I the undersigned, do hereby agree to pay £1 0s. 0d. (One Pound) per Fox delivered at the undersigned address, carriage paid.

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Radway,
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Radway is a pretty village in the centre of the Warwickshire Hunt, about three miles from the Kennels.

### BLUECOAT BOY'S DEATH.

A verdict of "Wilful murder" against Emily Cowe was returned at St. Pancras at the inquest on her son, Alexander Cowe a bluecoat school boy. Dr. Wilcox, the Home Office expert, said he found 3·34 grains of morphine in the body, and over five grains must have been taken. Death would result probably within six hours. There would be no pain.

### APPEAL FOR A BABY.

The committee controlling the domestic training centre at Mitcham, are appealing to parents to lend them a baby, in order that the girl students may be properly instructed in the art of looking after children. At the meeting at which the appeal was made, the chairman said the doll which acted as a makeshift was very much the worse for wear, having lost its complexion through excessive washing, and one eye through being dropped on the floor. The chief complaint against the doll, however, is that when dropped it cannot express its feelings! A lady member said she knew of a case where babies were lent, but the mothers took them away after a time, because they were washed too much.

### LITTLE PEOPLE.

A community of one hundred of the smallest people in the world, gathered from Bohemia, Germany, Hungary, and Russia, have arrived in London. The smallest of them are only 2ft. 2in. in height, and their ages range from 50 to 18 years.

In their own countries these little people are men and women of substance, owning broad acres and—many of them—possessed of rich jewels. Over here they are to appear at the London Opera House in Kingsway, playing a part in the great circus which is to follow the revue now running.

THE COUNTERFEITER of all persons most strenuously objects to being paid in his own coin, and it has often been no little source of satisfaction to the manufacturers of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC that many imitators of their famous preparation use none but Squibb's when they themselves are in need of some such remedy. Remember SQUIBB'S is the only true cure for Malaria and other fevers. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

# STAGE NOTES.

### "THE PURSUIT OF PAMELA."

Mr. C. B. Fernald's play "The Pursuit of Pamela" has at least this merit, that it is a sincere and conscientious attempt to do something good, and not merely something conventional and popular. It is, indeed, says the *Manchester Guardian*, an attempt to do something rather too good for the author's capacity to carry out. It is a theme which should be treated by a poet, and Mr. Fernald, for all his fanciful ingenuity and his sense of the theatre, is not a poet. Consequently some of the embroideries, which should have carried the imagination away on a cloud, gently touching on serious realties, were rather pedestrian, and became a little tedious. Moreover, neither Mr. Dennis Eadie, admirably versatile light comedian and character actor, nor Miss Gladys Cooper, charming *ingenue* with a capacity for melodrama, was quite the actor for either of the two principal parts. They lack the gossamer touch, the fairy spirit, the glimpse of idealism. At the same time there is so much that is charming in the play that it serves to please, and when it has been boldly pruned of some of the passages that hang heavily it will, no doubt, do so.

The play is a love story. Pamela is a charming young girl of wealth who has partly been tricked and has partly allowed herself to drift into marrying an old man. As soon as he begins to make love to her she flies from him in horror, and journeys half across the world to escape him. She meets Alan Greame, and they fall in love. The greater part (and most interesting part) of the play consists of her quite innocent but quite frank invitation to him and his reluctance to allow himself to be carried away—a reluctance due to his consideration for her happiness and good name. This hesitation she cannot, or will not, attribute to anything but coldness, and the more he resists the more she is piqued. It is a difficult situation to treat. Joseph escaping from Potiphar's wife is never a very dignified figure, even when Potiphar's wife is a fresh and frank young creature and Joseph is in love with her. Mr. C. B. Fernald has not the poetic imagination to get the best out of it. He cannot help drifting towards the sentimental and then towards the prolix.

In the latter part of the play (and the less satisfactory) the tables are turned. It is now he who would and she who (having "learnt wisdom") will not. He goes off to heroic deeds at the North Pole, and the last act merely winds up the play with the conventional reconciliation at the hero's sick bed. Each of the four acts of the play passes in a different quarter of the earth, and this, though dramatically unsound, gives an opportunity for some pretty pictures to the scene painter.

### A PLAY ABOUT THE WELSH.

Mr. Laurence Cowen has been very painstaking and elaborate in his effort to make his play characteristic of Welsh people and customs and speech and places. "The Joneses," produced at the Strand Theatre contains many allusions and touches of local colour which would hardly be comprehensible to anyone who was not Welsh, or had not taken the trouble to work up the subject. The cast was almost entirely composed of Welsh actors unknown to London, who certainly justified the artistic reputation of their race. The Welsh mid-Victorian costumes were very picturesque and the pronunciation of the Welsh names was most intricate, and no doubt as faithfully correct as their spelling on the programme. In fact, everything Welsh was very well done, even though the author has not the advantage of being a Welshman. Unfortunately, what was not so well done was the play. It was mildly sentimental in what may perhaps be called the Dickens manner. That was well enough. It was also funny in very much the manner of Laurence Cowen, and that was not so well. Mr. Cowen's fun is rather heavy, and depends on verbal quips and tricks which are not marked by any great intelligence.

The plot turns upon the incursions of a sort of Alfred Jingle Englishman upon the credulity and simplicity of the unsophisticated Welsh farmer and lawyer and chapel deacon. He has a scheme for making teetotall whisky, in which he persuades his Welsh friends to be interested, and the great comic scene is a sort of committee, testing of a sample of the drink. The result of the test is disastrous, for Captain Owen Thomas, a bold, bad, seafaring man, with no sympathy for teetotall drinks of any sort, substitutes a very potent kind of rum, and the chapel deacons get hopelessly drunk.

Mr. Harcourt Williams played the English adventurer with a lot of grace and spirit, and Mr. Tom Owen and Mr. Ted Hopkins were the most successful of the Welsh members of the company.

### "ARE YOU THERE!"

"Perhaps it will get exciting at the end," said an elderly lady during the interval! "you never can tell." But she was mistaken. "Are You There?" a farcical comedy produced at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, is remarkably free from surprises It is only a succession of incidents which rest for their interest entirely on the skill of the performers. And what applause there was certainly meant for the actors, who did their utmost to keep the play going. Amongst them there were Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, Mr. Alec Fraser, and Mr. Billy Arlington, men of unquestionable skill, but even they could make little of such wit as the authors thought fit to assign to the characters they represented. "Parlez-vous Deutsch?" and "Bonjour, monsieur" addressed to a woman presupposes an audience of the patriarchal age. The patrons of musical comedy in London expect something less direct. There is also a lady whose imperfect knowledge of English makes her say on discovering her lover in the arms of another woman, "I'll make promise breeches," but even this was not accepted with any marked display of enthusiasm.

The oddest thing about this play is the music, which we are told has been provided by the composer of "I Pagliacci." If this is so one can only note with surprise how easily he has succeeded in imitating the hackneyed style of the less successful musical comedies of the last ten years.

### A PLAY BY ACTOR.

The great examples of actor-dramatists in the history of the theatre warn one against generalising unfavourable about the actors who write plays. At the same time the name of an actor on a playbill as author does not encourage one to hope for something artistically very ambitious, and, as things go just now, one is unfortunately not often disappointed. The actor's first object is generally to write a play that if effective. If he is a genius he may do other things as well, but if he is not he will probably do something a good deal less interesting than the man who has an idea and not so much knowledge of the tricks of giving it theatrical expression. Mr. Cyril Harcourt is quite a clever character actor, and he gave an excellent performance of a genially drunken bachelor friend in his own play this evening. But he is not a great dramatic artist, and his play "A Place in the Sun" is just a conventional variation on a conventional stage theme. Effective it certainly is, and as it was very well received it will no doubt be a success. But it is not artistically worth taking very seriously.

Sir John Capel is a sort of blustering and ill tempered male counterpart of the Marquise de St. Maur in "Caste." He will not allow his daughter to marry beneath her, and he violently objects to his son doing the same, although this son has seriously "compromised" a young lady who happens to be the sister of the man who wants to marry Sir John's daughter. So far we have drawing-room melodrama like many another that we have seen before. Then comes the new twist to the old situation. Marjorie Capel learns of what her brother has done, and she announces that "from this hour I am no longer a girl. I am a woman." She determines to break down by one blow the hesitation of her brother to do his social duty and the opposition of her father to her and her brother's suggested *mesalliance*. Her plan is put herself in a situation in which she herself will appear to be "compromised" by the young man whom she means to marry. She proceeds to carry out this plan with a lightheartedness rather surprising in a young lady to whom the serious responsibilities of life have suddenly become so important, but she is remarkably successful. Both the leopards change their spots with a rapidity which the near approach of eleven o'clock and the necessity of ending the entertainment can alone explain. The man sacrifices all considerations of fortune and bravely offers his hand to the young lady whom he has ruined, and the father quickly relents and announces that he will come down handsomely after all.

The play is very capably played. Mr. Robert Loraine, whose talents as an actor are quite sufficient to make it unnecessary to draw attention to him in the press for his renown as an aviator, is the serious young lover, and he is very effectively earnest and melodramatic about it all. Mr. Reginald Owen is the bland and cheerfully cynical scapegrace son, and Miss Ellen O'Malley, the lady in distress. Marjorie Capel is played by Miss Jean Cavendish, and the preliminary announcement was made that she had never acted before, which was apparently supposed to make her work the more interesting. Fortunately she was very much better than one might have expected, and played very prettily and naturally.

### MR. JEROME'S NEW PLAY.

If the author of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" had deliberately set himself the task of disproving the authorship of that popular work, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, he could not have done it more effectually than in "Robina in Search of a Husband," produced for the first time at the Brighton Palace Pier Theatre. Described as a farcical comedy in four acts, the story is of the flimsiest, but the complications are many and various. Robina is a young American heiress, with a taste for innocent flirtation and more than one little "affair" to her credit. An early love, contracted in the valley of the Wye, brings her back to that spot with the sentimental idea of going over the old ground. Hither also comes a lady friend of hers, who some eight years previously, when quite a child, had been married clandestinely to a youth, and had been deserted at the church door. Reduced in circumstances, she has accepted a situation as chambermaid at the Wye Hotel, where the whole action of the play is laid.

Other arrivals at the hotel include Robina's early lover and her friend's early husband. The two ladies decide to change identity "for a lark," and Robina becomes the chambermaid, her friend becoming Robina. Hereupon complications ensue, to clear up which four acts are utilised. Much of the dialogue is in Mr. Jerome's smartest vein, but to stretch the play out to four acts has been an obvious effort, and the fourth is a very arbitrary development indeed. The play might very well have been cleared up at the end of the third act. In any case it seems certain to be subjected to a judicious abbreviation.

The part of Robina was played by Miss Rowena Jerome, the author's daughther, who did full justice to her opportunities. The action of the play largely depends upon her efforts, and she was just the rollicking, lively young American girl. Kate Gambett, her friend, proved an excellent foil, as impersonated by Miss Winifred Beech; as Lord Rathbone, the youthful husband, who has just come into his title, Mr. Harold Chapin made an admirable impression; while Mr. F. Cremlin, as "The Doctor," a somewhat tedious old innkeeper, rendered his Welsh in a sufficiently unintelligible manner. As a first performance, "Robina" went pretty smoothly, and at its conclusion the author was called for, and with his daughter, bowed his acknowledgments.

# DRESSES ON THE STAGE.

### A POPULAR FABRIC.

Ivory broche crepe—a fabric which has achieved extraordinary popularity this autumn—is the material of a pretty and (but for the colour) very practical house-dress worn by Miss Ellen O'Malley in the opening scene of "A Place in the Sun." The bodice says the *Manchester Guardian*, is a simple blouse shape, with long, plain sleeves and a rounded sailor collar, drawn into a narrow belt of ivory satin tied in a bow with rather long ends in front. The skirt has a long tunic gathered into the waist, and shaped up into a V in front at the lower edge, while at the back there are a few draped folds quite at the bottom. The underskirt is plain and close-fitting.

Miss Jean Cavendish wears a most effective coat and skirt of nattier-blue face cloth. The cloth, which is pouched into the waist, crosses over in front, and has a small roll collar of blue satin in a rather deeper shade of blue. At the back there is a narrow belt of satin, which disappears under the pouched fronts, its place being taken with somewhat sudden effect by a rosette and sash of bright cerise. The sleeves, which are shaped to the wrist and come well over the hand, are trimmed with small ball buttons on the outer seam. The skirt is plain and of the present rather long walking length, but a feature both original and sensible is introduced in a patch-pocket on either side, edged with a roll of satin. The round felt hat to match has a wide straight brim, and is swathed with blue and grey-green ribbon; while the cerise note in the gown is picked up by a rose tucked under the brim on the left side.

A white cloth golfing skirt worn by Miss Cavendish also has pockets, but in-let, not patch, and the difficult combination of slim effect and freedom of movement is achieved by a very deep flat pleat in the back. The monotony of the front is broken by a wide-stitched seam, and a clever touch is introduced at the waist, where what looks like a plain belt of the cloth in front suddenly breaks loose behind and resolves itself into a tiny knotted sash.

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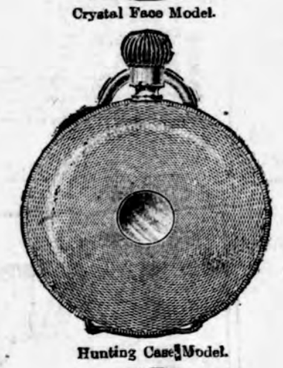
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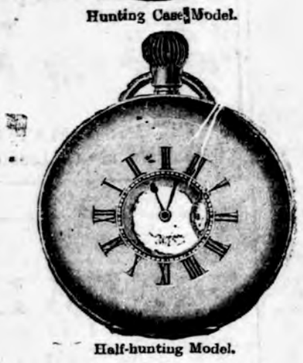
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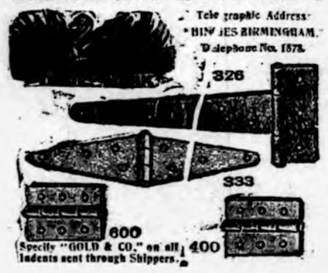
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